

COUNTRY GUIDE;
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THE *Country* GUIDE



FEBRUARY, 1947

ACHIEVEMENT



Western Farmers have the right to look back with feelings of pride and satisfaction over their long record as Canada's main industry; for theirs is one of solid achievement in the service of mankind.

Upon the farmer's planning and labor depends the well being and happiness of his neighbor, the urban and city dweller in the next nearest township and equally in the far-away towns and cities of the habitable globe; for, so wide and vast is the western farmer's scope of service, literally the whole world is his neighbor.

To have been for over forty years—and to be still—a partner in this essential task of food production and its world-wide distribution is a matter of pride

and satisfaction as well for United Grain Growers Limited, the farmer-owned Company.

Every load of grain delivered and every farm need purchased at the U.G.G. elevator represents the co-operative achievement of farmer and Company working and building together in mutual interest.

“Working and building together for forty years” is the solid, substantial achievement of the western farmer and United Grain Growers Limited, the co-operatively-owned, farm Company.

Long may this good teamwork continue and with ever increasing benefit to those engaged in Agriculture and the countless millions who are served by the world's oldest and foremost industry.

Forty years ago this farmer-owned company was founded on the principles of the world's original co-operative society, the Rochdale Pioneers. Its object . . .
SERVICE TO THE FARMER!

All customers who delivered grain to a U.G.G. elevator between August 1st, 1941, and July 31, 1946, will receive in cash Patronage Dividends based on their deliveries for each of the five years. The payments will amount to a total of \$2,500,000.00.

Since 1906, the U.G.G. has paid in cash to Western farmers, in the form of share and patronage dividends, including the above amount . . . \$8,000,000.00.

United Grain Growers Ltd.

Postwar Re-adjustments in B.C.

Heartened by failure of gloomy predictions, industry at Coast scans the business horizon for the next advance

By CHAS. L. SHAW

WHILE British Columbia's lawmakers are busy with their 1947 session, discussing everything from a new financial deal with Ottawa to the advisability of cocktail lounges, leaders of industry are laboring with their own programs which in the long run may have as much of an impact on the province's economy as the best laid plans of the legislators.

Although there have been a few minor setbacks and dislocations as a result of the sudden switch-over from war to peace, industry as a whole in British Columbia has effected its reconversion with remarkable facility. Predictions of wide-spread unemployment have happily not been fulfilled, and production has been well maintained.

To indicate the resiliency of production in British Columbia's biggest industry—lumbering—it might be recalled that when woodworkers went out on strike last spring and stayed away from their jobs for six weeks it was generally agreed that it would take months to offset the loss in output. Actually, by the end of the year it was shown that production was greater than in 1945 when there were no labor interruptions. However, it is hardly necessary to point out that if there had been no strike, production would have been very much greater. Although they did gain an increase in wages, the loggers and sawmill workers are still the principal losers in the strike, for it will take them a long time to recoup the wages they lost during the layoff.

So far as the lumber industry is concerned, its strength is based largely on the fact that at the moment there is an almost unlimited market for everything it can produce. Sawmill sales managers never had an easier time of it. But everyone in the industry who has a memory extending back more than a decade realizes that, despite all the preparations for stabilization, the lumber business is essentially one of ups and downs. For several years now, as a result of war demand and the backlog of orders for domestic housing, there has been a boom in lumber; but it will not always be so.

One of the factors likely to upset the present equilibrium of the lumbermen, for instance, is the return to the export field of Baltic and other producing countries which were shut off during the wartime disruption of shipping.

UNDER normal conditions, Baltic and Russian wood is traditionally preferred by European and British consumers because of texture and superior manufacture. Shipments from this part of the world to Europe usually represent the requirements of that market in excess of what they can buy closer to home. As these more accessible supplies of lumber from, say, Finland and Sweden, become available in larger volume, the demand for British Columbia forest products will decline.

And the decline will be accelerated if price becomes a factor, as it is certain to do. Costs of production on the west coast are very much higher than in Europe, partly because of the higher wages paid to labor and the generally better standard of living. No one in British Columbia would like to see that standard lowered, but unless the province's products can maintain their competitive position it is obvious that the whole economy of the area will be adversely affected because even before the war the forest industry sold more in the export markets than at home. If there is any ready solution to the problem, it probably lies in a constantly improving technique, elimination of waste,

more skill in labor and smarter management.

The miners are planning, too, but in this department, especially with respect to the gold mines, the task is one of reviving a sick industry. Before the war British Columbia produced more than \$25,000,000 a year in gold. Then the Ottawa authorities decided that the nation had better use for its manpower than burrowing in the ground for gold, and most of the mines closed down. An even longer strike than the timber industry experienced hit the mines last fall, and the operators' only consolation was that, after all, the metal was still in the ground.

Now the gold mines are slowly recovering, but it is going to be a long uphill battle. One of the difficulties is that many of the mines that did attempt to struggle along during the war years with inadequate crews and equipment expended a large part of their cash in searching for war metals, for which there was actually little return. And in order to survive, other companies gutted their mines of high grade ore. Development work underground has been at virtually a standstill for many months and now that the mines are again able to obtain labor and equipment they are faced with inflationary costs, coupled with the loss of \$3.50 an ounce on their gold production as a result of the return to parity with the United States, since all Canadian gold was marketed across the border and paid for in American currency.

THE one major industry in British Columbia about which no one seems to have much cause for anxiety is farming. If the fruit growers get what they have been seeking—legislation that will stabilize their markets as wartime enactments did, there will certainly be nothing to worry about with respect to selling the province's most important agricultural crop.

Farmers in British Columbia, incidentally, are taking a good deal of interest in the current discussion of immigration and wondering how they may be affected should the Canadian government decide to lower the bars and encourage the inflow of new settlers from abroad.

There was a fear in some quarters that to permit large scale immigration after the war would only aggravate a serious unemployment condition. In British Columbia, as we have already recorded, there is nothing to be alarmed about on that score. On the contrary, there is still a shortage of men in some of the more important occupations, and both mining and lumbering, to mention two industries already referred to, could welcome more manpower especially if it has some degree of know-how as well as a willingness to work.

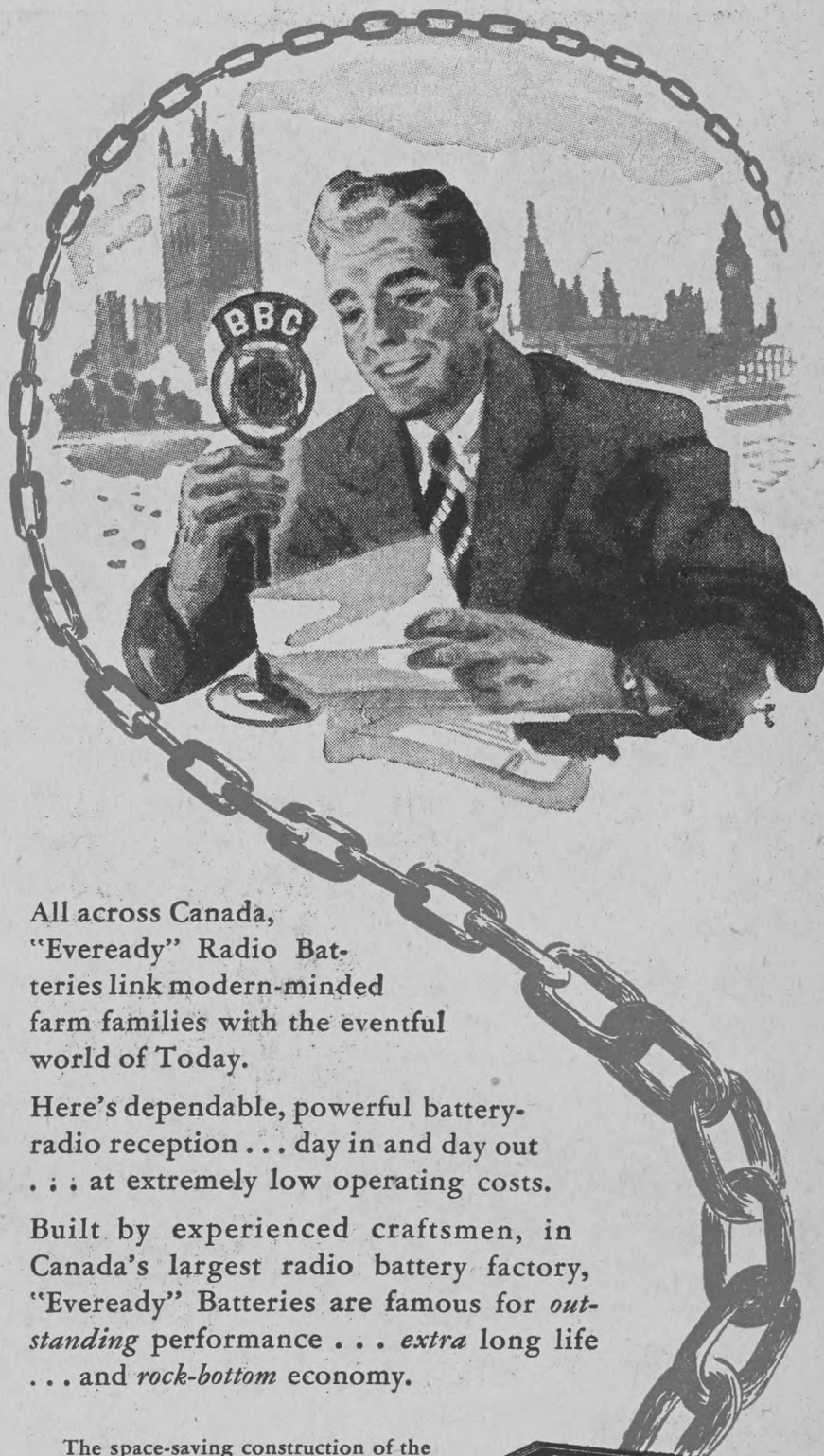
The universal complaint among employers in the big, basic industries of the coast these days is that most of the new men available are inexperienced yet expect good wages and a minimum of requirement on their exertion. There has recently been a suggestion that the timber industry should support a move to bring in more Baltic settlers of a type that might be easily adapted to work in the woods.

However, there is every indication that the country will not be stampeded into wholesale immigration. There will be plenty of emphasis on quality, and British Columbia in particular will be alert in this respect, for it has had too many bitter experiences with Orientals, Doukhobors and other racial groups to become involved in any more without strenuous opposition.

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Current events



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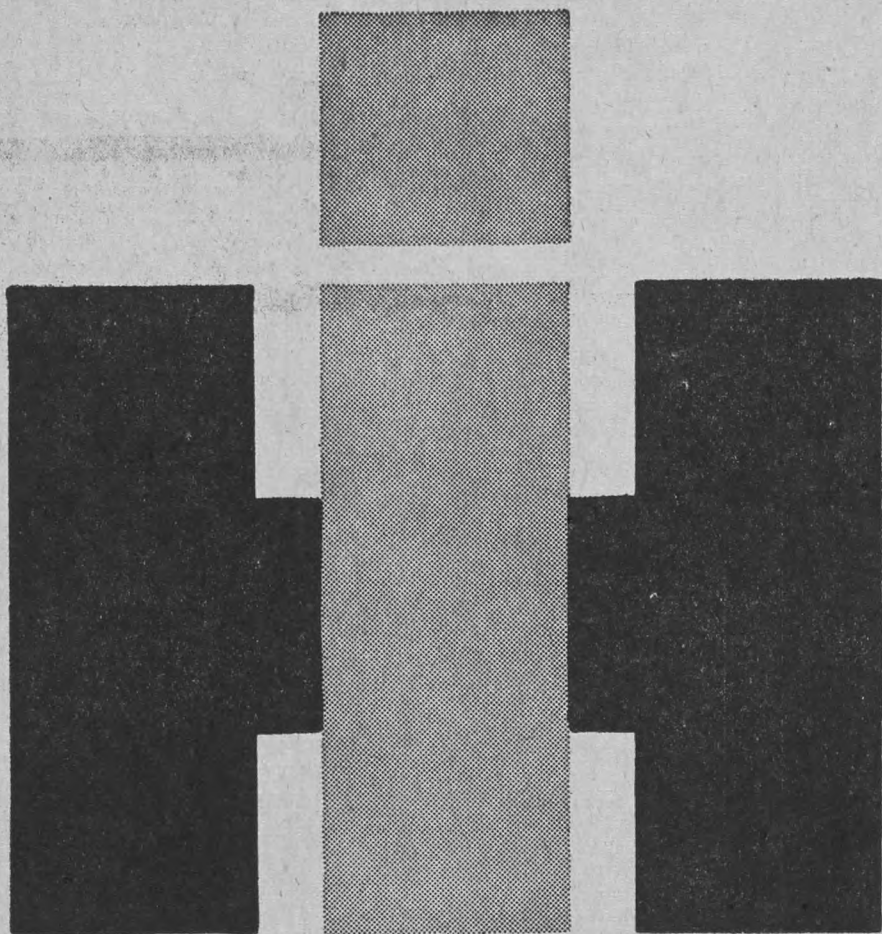
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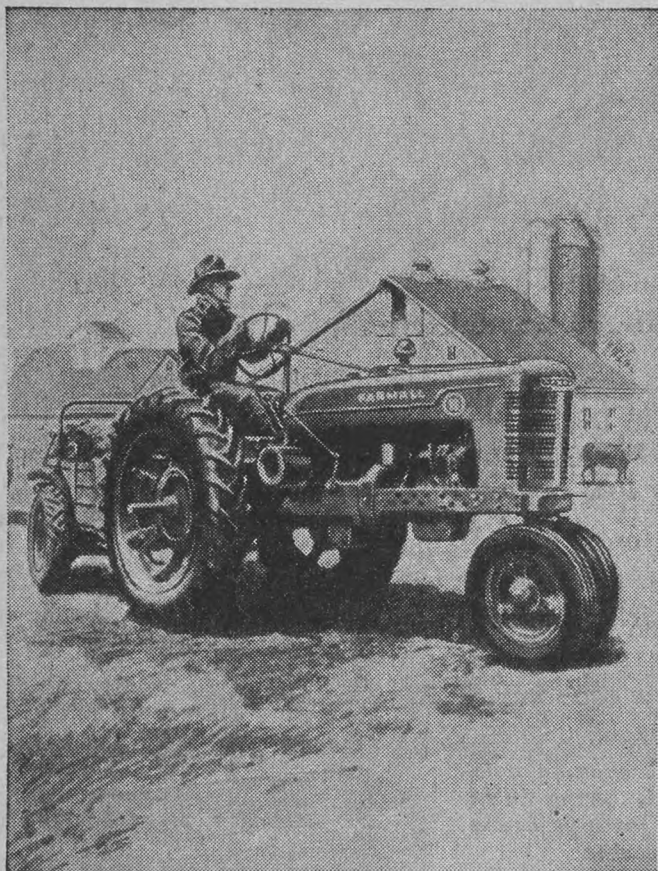
THIS SYMBOL MEANS INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

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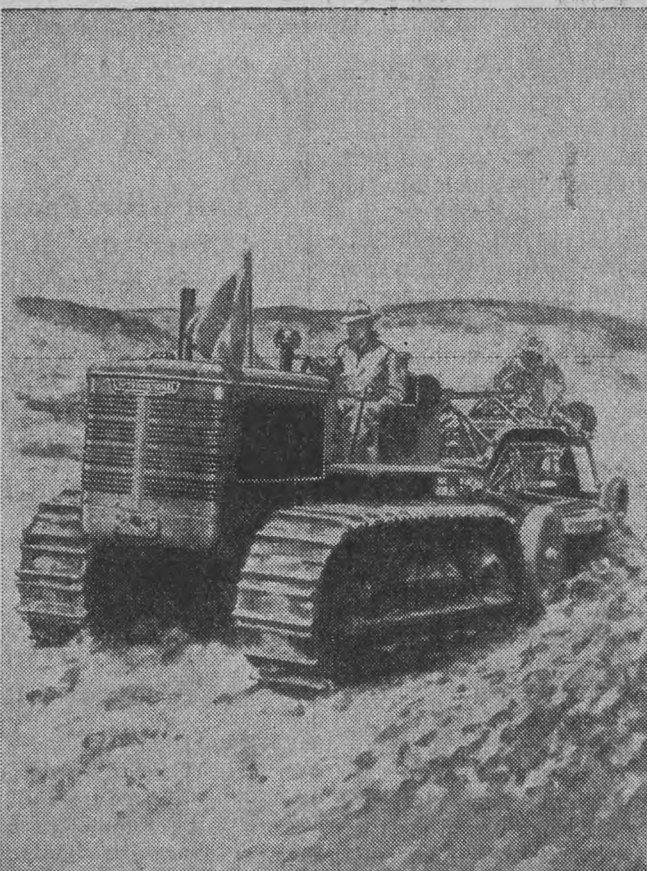
It means motor trucks to transport raw and finished commodities . . . industrial tractors to help build airports, power dams, highways, homes, factories and commercial buildings.

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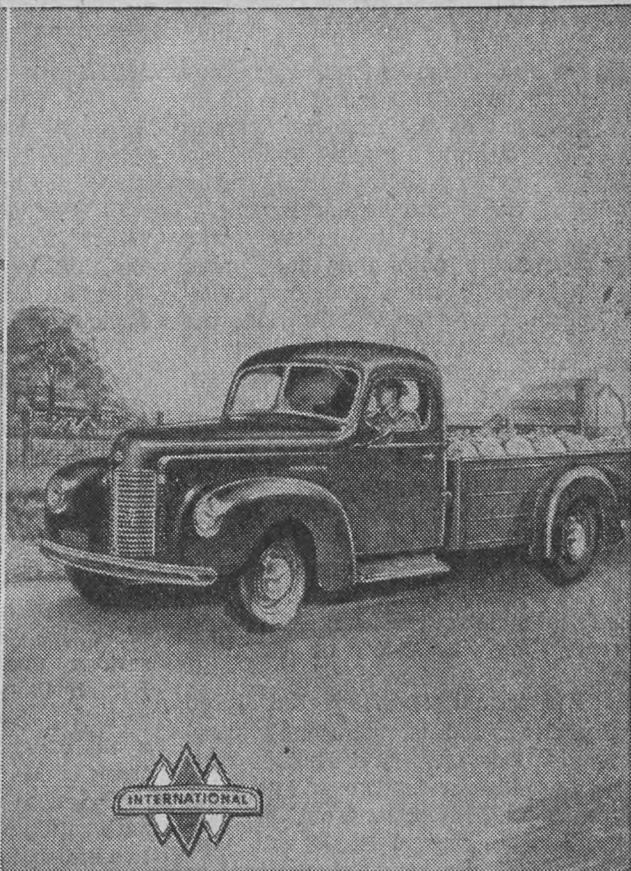
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MORE BARLEY

WHEN a visitor courteously tells us some home truths we are more likely to pay attention than if some member of the family breaks the domestic peace. The visitor in this case was Sir Andrew Jones: the occasion, the annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture held at Winnipeg, January 27 to 30.

To get the story you must go back to the Dominion-Provincial conference held at Ottawa in the opening days of last December. It was largely a gathering of civil servants, with a sprinkling of producers. This conference surveyed the world's food prospects for the coming year and concluded, among other things that in 1947 Canada should grow more barley and less wheat. Enough acreage would be converted to barley, so the Ottawa parley considered, if the equalization fee of 15 cents a bushel was dropped, a straight bonus of five dollars paid for every acre of barley grown and the malting premium increased. (See article Wheat or Meat, The Country Guide, January.)

Against this background appeared Sir Andrew, head of the British Food Mission to Canada. Under no circumstances would this unbending, rotund figure be considered a graceful and engaging after-dinner speaker. Years under equatorial African sun have confirmed in him the determination not to modify by so much as one syllable the accent with which he left school. Years as a British civil servant have bred in him a shameless passion for statistics. But what an impact his arguments made on the convention!

Sir Andrew presented his hearers with a factual account of British postwar rationing. Bread, unlimited during hostilities, is now rationed; carcass meat, reduced to 25 cents worth a week per person; bacon, cut from three ounces a week to two, and even at this figure the supply position as of today is touch and go. A stark picture of unrelieved hardship. But no plea escaped his lips for special consideration. On the contrary he asserted the right of Canadian farmers and the Canadian government to plan their production and export program in accordance with their own future economic welfare.

Reviewing the wartime increase in agricultural exports, Sir Andrew enquired into how much of this market Canada could retain. He conceded to us a permanent first place in wheat, but there his hopes ran dry. In respect to bacon, our second most important agricultural export, the signs are that by our own choice we are already on the way out. In the five prewar years Britain bought 17 per cent of her bacon from us. Under the stimulus of war Canadian

sources provided Britain with 72.9 per cent of her imported bacon. What productive effort will Canada put forward to prevent the loss of this market? Old-time competitors are standing by to take our place when the present agreement runs out. Production in Canada has dropped by 50 per cent since 1944, and for this sharp decline the farmers in the prairie provinces are responsible.

"The day may come," Sir Andrew Jones declared, "when your income from grains will not be sufficient to meet your needs. You will then regret having yielded your market for bacon to your competitors. The reputation of Canadian bacon in the United Kingdom is higher today than it has ever been. Shipments are going forward regularly. All the obstacles to the retention of the market have been removed. The British government, by offering increased prices, has done its part to encourage hog production. It remains for the farmers to pay heed to the advice of their government officials and respond to the financial encouragement extended to them."

BACON means barley, and the C.F.A. immediately began a critical examination of the Ottawa recommendations of December, and those which have since been sent to the Federation by its provincial units.

Time was when Ontario was the premier hog province of the Dominion. Its farmers would like to claim that distinction again. The Ontario men at Winnipeg each spoke of a permanent future as chamberlain to a bunch of brood sows as the brightest prospect in his horoscope. Provided—that is—an assured abundance of cheap feed. In the last few years they have had it. The federal government has paid the freight on feed grains from the head of the lakes to eastern feeding points. The eastern pig growers want this free freight arrangement recognized as a permanent policy.

This is the way J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick tells the story. There

BUT HOW MUCH MORE?

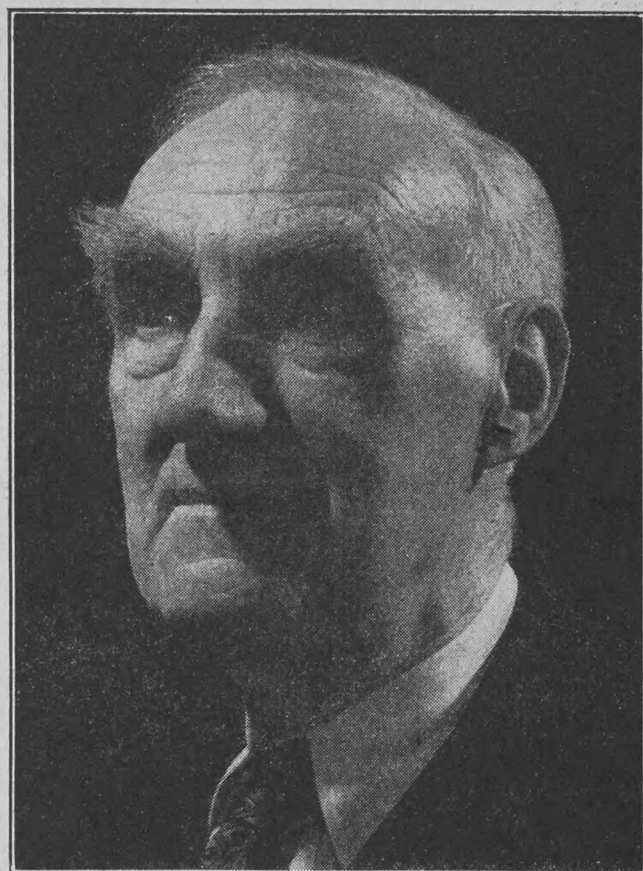
were times before the freight assistance policy was in effect that he needed western feed grain badly, and the necessary feed was in Atlantic port storage, railed thither from the west under export freight rates. It was held at a price he could meet, but if he laid a hand on it, the railroads would have clapped the higher domestic rail freight charge on it, and the increased price of the grain put it out of his reach.

The difference between export and domestic rail rates was so high, asserted Mr. King, that western feed could be sold in Denmark for less than it could be sold in St. John, New Brunswick. The Canadian freight tariff structure was in effect a system for bonusing the Danish feeder against competition by eastern Canadian hog growers. If the railways must have it in order to survive, then either the taxpayer would have to put up the money, or the Maritime pig producer would have to retire before Danish competition.

The Ottawa conference seems to have acknowledged that the freight assistance policy to eastern stockmen is indispensable as an inducement for them to increase their scale of operations, for its continuance was included in the recommendations which went forward to the government in December.

Since that recommendation was drafted, however, a new factor has entered in on one side of the equation. The British government, alarmed at the shrinkage in pork products coming from Canada, still its main source of supply, has sweetened the price by four dollars per hog, effective in September, 1947, in order to encourage production.

This alteration in the price outlook forces the western feed grower to the following logic, forcibly expressed by J. H. Wesson, and others. The limiting factor in hog production in 1947 will be not the willingness of eastern breeders to expand, but the volume of feed available. The right way to get increased volume of the ultimate product is to channel a portion of the financial inducement to the grower of coarse grains. Assuming that it takes 20 bushels of



SIR JOHN BOYD ORR
Who addressed the convention by radio.

grain to grow a hog to maturity, a nickel a bushel jump in the price of feed only amounts to a dollar a hog. Assuming further that feed costs account for about half a swine grower's expenses, the latter can pay a nickel more for his grain and still pocket half the advance promised for September.

The obvious course, in the face of these facts, is to raise the ceiling price on barley. The eastern feeder is buying prairie barley several dollars a ton cheaper than any other feed he can procure. He is probably getting the cheapest concentrate going into export pork anywhere in the world. If his enterprise was sound on the December arithmetic of Ottawa, it is gilt-edged now. The eastern stockman should divide the sweetening from the British treasury, not out of sentimental consideration for the prairie farmer, but to raise the expectancy of sufficient feed.

Hugh Allan, a U.G.G. director from Alberta, focused attention on hog production in western Canada. He reminded the Federation delegates that at the peak of Canadian pork production 70 per cent of the hogs came from the prairie provinces, and even today after a heavy liquidation of western herds 50 per cent of the hogs still come from the West. The bacon business has come to western Canada to stay, although perhaps not permanently at wartime levels. Contrary to opinion in some parts of Canada, the prairie farmer is no longer an in-and-out in pork. Given sufficient inducement, the westerner will produce on a large scale again. The five dollar an acre and four dollar bonus per hog may be sufficient to do the trick. It's any man's guess.

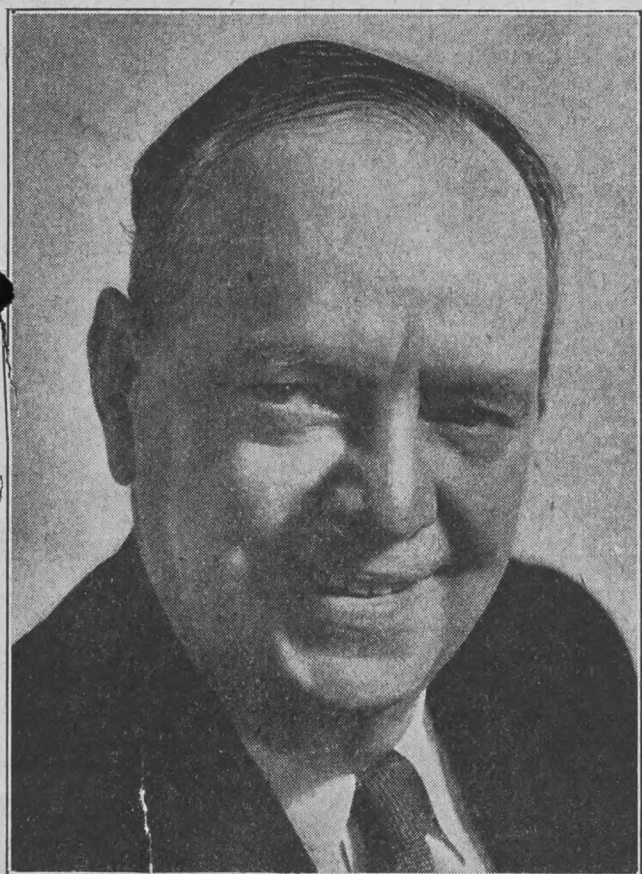
DELEGATES to the convention considered another possibility. The four dollar bonus on hogs may stimulate hog growing in the West to a greater extent than the five dollar bonus on barley acreage may affect barley expansion. For this must be remembered. The five dollar acre bonus is not a new sop thrown to the West. It is offered as compensation for the loss of the fifteen-cents a bushel equalization fee, conceded to farmers when the privilege of selling to the high priced American market was taken from them. The average long-time yield of barley in western Canada is 26 bushels per acre. Based on the historic

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AND HOW TO GET IT?

Farm leaders discuss national policy

By P. M. ABEL



SIR ANDREW JONES
Who shocked the convention in person.

O MY LADDIE

By MARGARET
E. BARNARD

Illustrated by
TOM SIMPKINS

WHEN I first saw Meg I thought, feeling sorry for her, how gawky and homely she was. That was in the days when our crowd was in the pairing-off stage and we felt sorry anyway for people like Meg who lacked what was currently known as S.A. She had just come over from Scotland with a burry accent and clothes and hair-do that were strange and slightly ludicrous to our conventional young minds. In any other organization we might have gone our several ways without ever having anything to do with Meg beyond our initial snap verdict. But in the varied activities of a church there is a place for single individuals of either sex, as well as for pairs, and we saw Meg fairly often. The more we saw of her the more we liked her, although she was a bit on the old side for us—nearly twenty-four, in fact. And when she sang you forgot her thick glasses and straight hair and shiny nose. You saw misted heather on a lonely moor and the ache and glory of old battles. Her voice was not trained, but it was as sweet and true and simple as the songs she sang. So was Meg. When she sang, "O, my laddie, my laddie," which was her favorite encore, an inexpressible sadness haunted you for minutes afterward.

As she lost her first shyness we discovered that she possessed a most endearing gaiety and enthusiasm, killing for us the hackneyed expression "dour Scot." She lived with a married sister with a flock of small children upon whom Meg unselfishly lavished herself—too unselfishly for her own good, we thought. She ought to get out more and see something different, we said. If her sister wanted all those children she had no right to expect Meg to bring them up for her. Meg ought to have a chance to bring up some of her own. We used to tease her about the man we were going to find for her.

"Aye," she would chuckle. "Be sure tae tell me when ye've sighted him. There's no so many would feel romantic about specs and a shiny neb."

She had us there. Privately we were of the same opinion. How it came about I cannot remember, but one day Meg told me there had been such a man. That, of course, was back in Scotland.

His name was Alec. He liked singing, too, and many a duet he and she sang together at parties and entertainments. Every Saturday they would roam the moors above their Clydeside village, then come back to tea at her house or his as dusk fell. While no official engagement existed, he had told her of his love and she had admitted hers. They were perfectly happy until jealousy and spite could stand it no longer. Another girl who had marked Alec for her own long since, got busy. By whispering here, insinuating there, and finally by a descent to trickery, she broke it up.

"But surely Alec saw through it!" I exclaimed.

Meg shook her head.

"She was never anything but butter and honey when he was around. He was just a great, simple laddie ye see. And I had my pride. Knowing me as he did, I said, if he could believe what other people said about me, he was not the man I thought he was, and I walked away and left him standing there. I thought he would come after me, and I guess he thought I would come after him. So she got him."

"Well, he deserves her . . ." I began hotly, but again Meg shook her head.

"I was too hasty—and too proud," she said, adding

with a flash of wry humor, "It's a great thing, yon pride. Ye can have it if ye can't have anything else."

"And didn't you see Alec again?" I asked.

"Not ever again. Jessie had been begging me to come out here with her. I could easily get a job, she said. So I made up my mind within the week."

Knowing all this it did not surprise me, within two or three years, to be told that she was saving up to go back to Scotland for a visit.

"Do you think it's wise, Meg?"

"Aye," she said. "If I could see yon Alec once more I'd be satisfied. It's the parting in anger I cannot bide."

The summer she went we all looked hopefully for word that Alec's wife was wasting away with some obscure disease, for by that time most of us knew Meg's story. We would not have been a bit surprised to hear, in any case, that Meg had decided to stay in Scotland, but a postcard with a picture of Livingstone's birthplace carried announcement of her return in September.



Every Saturday they would roam the moors above the village and come back to tea.

We welcomed her back with one of those chatter-and-tea affairs from which males are rigidly excluded. A few days later she had a chance to tell me privately that she had seen Alec. He did not know she was coming, for the only remaining members of her family had moved to Glasgow, and apparently had few links with the old home. Meg took the train out there one day, not knowing exactly what she would do when she arrived. Instead of going down along High Street where she would have been recognized, she turned instinctively up toward the moors, her mind wholly upon Alec. And along one of the familiar paths she came face to face with him. As she told me of it I could fairly smell the peaty fragrance of the moor, see the purpling heather, and see Meg rounding a bank of it to stop dead in her tracks, paling slightly, as she recognized Alec in the thin, slightly stooping figure approaching her. He could scarcely believe that it was Meg's own flesh-and-blood self.

"I've seen ye here so often in my mind, Meggie," he said, daring to hold her hands in both his for a fleeting moment.

Meg's eyes glowed as she told me, blinking back a tear or two. It was not just the meeting that warmed her, but the thought that he still walked the old ways as if, she said, he were hunting something that he had lost.

"It was almost as if no years at all had come between us," she said wistfully, "only I showed him my few threads of white and noticed his. Poor laddie, his face was lined and grim-like. Nothing would do

As
Meg sang
you saw
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on a lonely
moor, felt the
ache and the
glory of old
battles

but that I go home with him for tea, all unexpected as I was."

Fearing that the sight of her would rouse the lurking devil in Lizzie, his wife, and mean an aftermath of misery for him, she refused at first. But when he said he couldn't bear to have her go so soon, she gave in.

"I needn't have fashed myself," Meg said. "She was surprised for sure, but triumphant-like. You know how it would be."

Of course I knew how triumph could over-ride jealousy, especially with two little girls to show the loser. Bright-eyed little things they were, very like their father in looks and disposition—and in a certain remoteness in their dealings with Lizzie. Meg herself was mildly triumphant as she told me this.

FAR from unsettling her, as I had feared, this sight of Alec, this reassurance that she still had a place in his heart, really did Meg a lot of good. It might be only a crumb on which to live, but it was sweet.

"I'm satisfied," she said. "Now I can go on. And if I'm suffering because of past foolishness, so is he, with that sickly wife of his. Maybe I shouldn't let myself speak that way of her, but it's easy to see she's made life hard for him. And he's too grand a lad to mention it, even to me."

Not long afterward she read me a note she had received from him. On the surface there was nothing in it that you would call strictly private.

"Dear Meggie," it began. "We were all glad to hear you got back safe. It was fine and grand to see you that day, Meggie. Now when I go walking my mind seems more easy-like. The wee girls keep asking when yon gay lady will be coming again and are disappointed when their mother tells them Canada is too far away for people to be coming over more than once in a lifetime. I'm afraid she's right in that. Her weak stomach still bothers her. Well, goodbye, Meggie. Don't forget your old friends. They never forget you. Alec."

There is no way of proving it, but I believe Meg kept that painfully written letter always next the warm beating of her heart. She slipped back into her old life at the office and at her sister's home, but when she sang "O, my laddie, my laddie," it was all I could do to keep from choking. The heart-hunger that she thought hidden too deeply within for expression, stole out on the notes as she sang, unconscious of self-betrayal. As our crowd married and produced families, Meg became known as "Aunt Meg" to our infants. We all tried to share our happiness with her, but sometimes I wondered, as she left our

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THE dairy industry in what are now the prairie provinces of Canada began more than a hundred years ago, believe it or not. Dr. C. P. Marker who so profoundly affected the course of dairying as Dairy Commissioner for the Province of Alberta for many years, has reported the existence of "a large dairy" at Fort Edmonton in 1841. Early efforts, of course, were widely scattered and must have been accompanied by many hazards and disappointments. Modern commercial dairying in the strictest sense of the term, is of much more recent origin, a matter of perhaps 40 years, since the marketing of churning cream and creamery butter was first applied on a quality basis only five years after the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were carved out of the old North-West Territories.

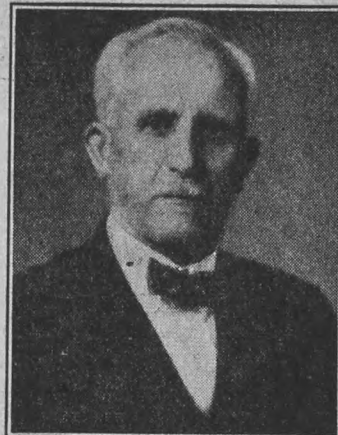
Today, dairying in the prairie provinces is an export industry, not only providing steadily increasing quantities of fluid milk, but occupying a recognized position as the surplus butter area of the Dominion, and in addition manufacturing cheese and condensed milk.

Few of the producing dairymen of western Canada are in the position to recognize the outstanding contributions which have been made through the years by a small but choice group of individuals who, as officials of the Dominion and provincial departments of agriculture, have constantly and conscientiously pressed forward proposals for an increasing appreciation of the marvelous capacity of the dairy cow for producing human food, and for improved standards of quality and more careful and scientific methods of production and manufacture. If all of the men and women who have contributed to the present position of the dairy industry were to be named, their names would be legion, but some time ago in the office of P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan, a representative of The Country Guide saw a small gallery of portraits—perhaps the only one in Canada—of a few of these choice spirits, and it is the purpose of this article to recall to readers of The Country Guide the services of these men, and to add to the group the name and work of Mr. Reed himself, who properly belongs with them.

FIRST on the list is the name of Dr. J. W. Robertson, one of the leading figures in any group of distinguished Canadian agriculturists. Born in 1857, he came to London, Ontario, from Dunlop, Scotland, in 1875. Learning the art of cheesemaking almost immediately, he was a cheesemaker over a period of several years in the counties of Welland, Huron and Middlesex, until he was appointed Professor of Dairying at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1886. Shortly thereafter, he began a cheese exporting business in Montreal, but a year later resumed his pro-



Dr. J. W. Robertson



Dr. J. A. Ruddick



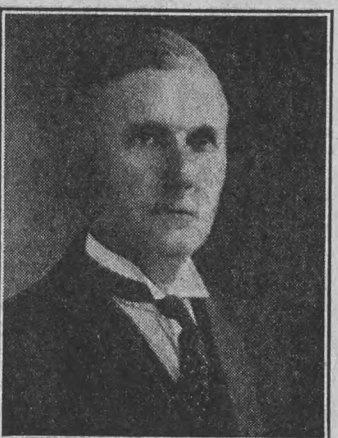
Dr. C. P. Marker



J. F. Singleton



P. E. Reed



Lorne A. Gibson

They Served Dairying Faithfully!

And among all who have watched the growth of dairying in western Canada from small beginnings . . . they will be remembered

fessorship in 1888. In 1890, he was appointed Dairy Commissioner for Canada, and began to spread the gospel of dairying across western as well as eastern Canada. Far-sighted, shrewd, and at the same time visionary, the dairy industry owes him a great deal. In 1905, he became the first Principal of Macdonald College, Quebec, and later, when the Dominion Government established the Commission of Conservation, Dr. Robertson was made the first Commissioner. He it was who began the system of illustration farms experimentally in the Province of Ontario, which has since been expanded and taken over by the Dominion Experimental Farms Service.

NEXT on our list comes Dr. John A. Ruddick, who succeeded Dr. Robertson as Dairy Commissioner of Canada in 1905, and held that important position until his retirement in 1932 at the age of 70. Born near Ingersoll, Ontario, just prior to the establishment of the first Canadian cheese factory (1864), he saw one of the first five Canadian cheese factories located at the corner of his father's farm. Beginning in 1879, he was for 53 years engaged in some branch of the dairy industry. Within four years he was Superintendent of a 50-factory combination in Gengary and Huntington, until he became, for one year, instructor-inspector in eastern Ontario in 1889. In 1891, only a year after Dr. Robertson became the first Dairy Commissioner for western Canada, Mr. Ruddick entered the Dominion service; demonstrated the use of the first Babcock milk tester in western

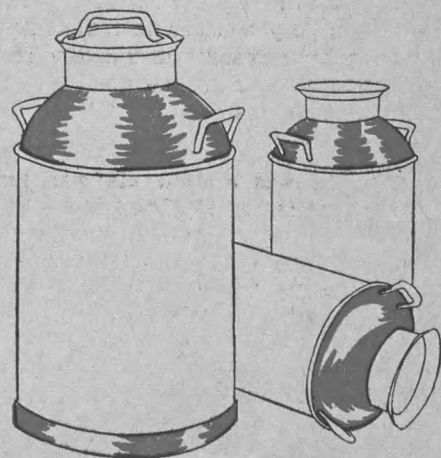
gresses on the subject of dairying and refrigeration. (The Cold Storage Act passed in 1907 was administered by his branch.) In 1924, he was awarded an Honorary LL.D. from Queen's University; and after more than half a century of close association with Canadian dairying, he retired in 1932 to live quietly and cultivate his extensive rock garden in the famed Gatineau Valley. During the present winter he is resident in London, Ontario, and his many friends throughout western Canada will wish for him the good health and the satisfaction due him by reason of his long and useful life in the service of Canadian dairying.

When Dr. Ruddick retired as Dairy Commissioner in 1932, he was succeeded by J. F. Singleton, who has been associated with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the Dairy Branch for 32 years, and now enters his fifteenth

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Canada; had charge of the first winter creamery in Canada near Woodstock, 1891-2; conducted experiments at Perth which led to the system of paying for cheese milk on the fat basis; and superintended the manufacture (1893) of the 22,000-pound mammoth cheese exhibited from Canada at the World's Fair in Chicago. He was Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, 1894-8; spent two years as Dairy Commissioner in New Zealand, and returned to Canada as Chief of the Dairy Division under Dr. Robertson.

During World War I, he was a member of the Cheese Commission which purchased all cheese and butter for the Board of Trade in London, England. He also handled the purchasing and supply of hay, oats and flour for the Imperial War Office. In 1923, in company with the late W. A. Wilson, he was sent to New Zealand and Australia by the late Hon. W. R. Motherwell, then Minister of Agriculture, to report on conditions in dairying in those Dominions. In the same year, the present system of federal grading of butter and cheese was organized by Mr. Ruddick and his staff. During his long period of official responsibility, he kept closely in touch with world development in dairying, made many visits to the United Kingdom and Europe, participated in world con-





I jumped straight through the canvas and landed plump in Jerry's arms.

THE *Dallas Heart*

by **GEORGE ETHELBERT WALSH**

(Concluded)

THE sight of my enemy blocking the mouth of the opening behind the picture, his body filling the whole space, was like a dash of cold water in the face.

For a few seconds I wavered between panicky fear and bold defiance. If I retreated he might corner me and hold me in his power again; but the same result might follow if I rushed upon him and tried to fight my way past him. He was a strong man in spite of his age, and quick and supple of limb, as I had discovered to my sorrow.

He was standing at the entrance, and the picture was partly swung back on its hinges. He was watching and listening for something in the hall.

His absorption had been so great that he had not heard me coming, and fortunately he was still ignorant of my presence. This gave me time to recover my breath and still the loud beating of my heart.

I watched him narrowly, measuring the distance between us, and once when he made a motion as if to withdraw I ducked my head and actually crouched

til Jerry came in sight. He knew of his approach, and was watching him stealthily. When freedom seemed near he stepped back, and the mammoth picture began swinging noiselessly in position, concealing the entrance as effectively as if it had never been.

IT happened so suddenly and unexpectedly that my way to freedom was blocked before I realized what was happening. I had been so confident that Jerry would soon rescue me that the reaction was terrible.

I gave a scream and rushed blindly forward. Abner was so startled that he lost his usual quick presence of mind. He recoiled as if attacked by a ghost.

I pushed him aside in my rush and tried to stop the huge panel from closing, but before I could interfere it snapped into position with a gentle click.

I was shut in, with total darkness around me. But my scream had reached Jerry's ears. I heard him rushing down the hall, shouting:

"Nancy! Nancy! Where are you? Speak! Shout again!"

Abner heard him, too, and the sound brought him to his senses. I felt rather than heard him creeping toward me.

The terror of having those bony fingers clutching my throat again, choking me into submission, moved me to desperation. I drew back and cried for help at the top of my voice.

for a football tackle against his legs; but a noise outside in the hall drew his attention back.

I heard the noise too. It was made by Jerry. He was coming up the stairs and, from the racket, I knew that he was not trying to deaden his footsteps or conceal his movements.

On the contrary, he was shuffling along, growling and grumbling and pounding on the wall, pausing now and then to call my name, but in a less vociferous voice than before. There was despair and discouragement in it.

My heart almost leaped in my throat, and with difficulty I restrained myself from shouting back; but caution warned me to keep quiet until he came nearer, and I crouched and waited expectantly for the moment when I could safely rush past Abner Longwood. With Jerry near to help I need not fear the result of the struggle.

But one thing I had not figured upon, and this neglect got me into immediate trouble. I should have known that Abner would not stand there in full view un-

My screams enabled Abner to locate me, for the next moment his hand touched my arm and tried to close upon it. I jerked away just in time and crouched at the foot of the opposite wall.

The passage was so narrow that I could not hope to elude him long, unless I fled back down the spiral stairs; and that I would not do, for Jerry was near and I would not leave him again.

I waited breathlessly, holding back my voice now, listening and watching, expecting any moment to feel the bony fingers seeking me out in the darkness.

Jerry continued to shout, running up and down the hall frantically, but Abner and I played our game silently. I knew he was waiting to locate me by my movements or breathing, and to balk him I held my breath and crouched in silence.

The seconds seemed like minutes. I could not hold my breath a moment longer, and as I expelled it with a huge sigh there came a quick, cat-like movement toward me.

Frightened almost out of my wits, I gave a tremendous spring, leaping up in the air and holding both arms before me to fend off the man's attack.

It was the act of a desperate woman. I did not know whether I leaped ahead or sideways. I had no time to consider direction and besides, in the darkness, I was all turned around and could not tell whether I was retreating toward the stairs or advancing toward the mouth of the passage.

The result was somewhat astounding to me. My hands came in contact with something hard but yielding and then, as my body catapulted through it, a sharp, rending, tearing sound mystified me. I seemed to be jumping through something that split and tore like stiff paper.

I WAS too bewildered to realize that I had jumped straight through the oil painting that blocked the mouth of the secret corridor, ripping and tearing the aged canvas with my arms and body and demolishing the panel for all time.

I was not even aware of what had really happened until I landed plump in the arms of Jerry on the other side, knocking his electric torch from his hand and surprising him so that he gasped and spluttered several times before speaking.

Then as his arms closed about me, and he realized that he had me in them, he burst forth into an ecstasy of joy.

"Nancy! Nancy! I've found you at last! Thank God I have you!"

As each word was punctuated by a kiss and a violent squeeze, I became too confused to reply. But I clung to him with both arms. Nothing short of a derrick, I thought, could tear me away from him.

"You poor dear!" he said. "Where have you been? You've frightened me out of my wits! What's happened? Why didn't you call to me before?"

I suddenly thought of Abner. Would he attempt to strike Jerry down in the darkness? In his rage he might do anything.

"The light, Jerry!" I shrieked. "Get your light! Quick!"

I tore myself loose from his embrace and made a grab for the torch that had rolled half across the hall. Fortunately, it had not been broken in the fall. It was still throwing a dazzling path of light, but not in the direction of the danger.

I seized it and swung it full upon the portrait. I was none too soon.

The canvas portrait of Abner Longwood had been torn in half, ripped and shredded beyond recognition; but standing in the hole, leaning toward Jerry with an uplifted table knife, a malignant look of hatred on his face, was the man who had caused all my trouble. Jerry's back was turned to him, and his neck was within a few feet of the deadly weapon.

"Jump, Jerry!" I screamed. "Jump!"

The warning was just in time. He whirled as the knife began descending. Abner nearly lost his balance in trying to check himself. Jerry had ample time to reach out and capture him, but he stood and stared in awe.

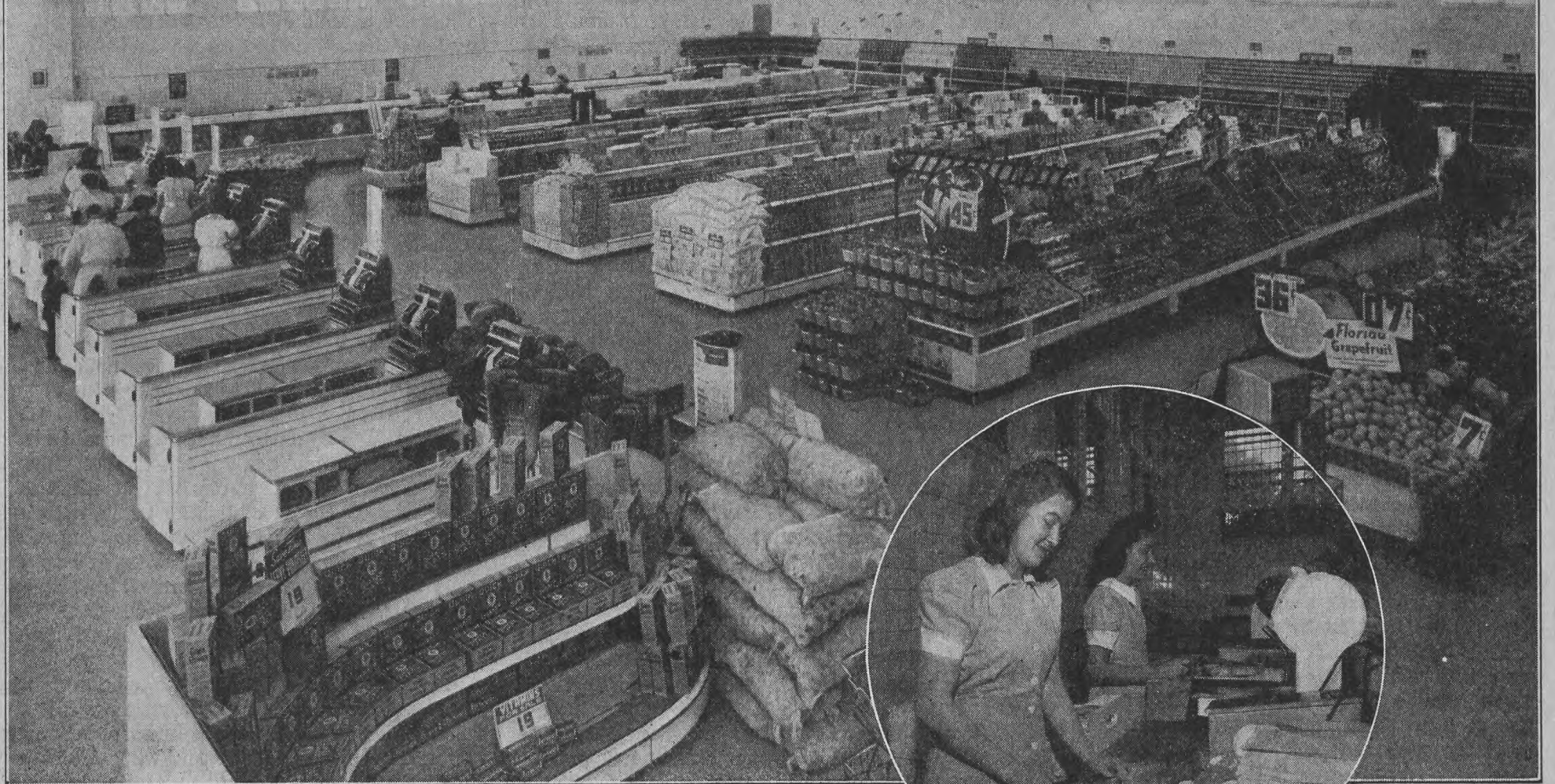
I did not realize it at that time, but he was so startled by what seemed to him a miracle that he could not act or speak. With good reason, it seemed to him that the oil portrait of his uncle had suddenly come to life and was leaning forward to strike him. The result of his hesitation was disastrous.

Abner recovered his balance, glared a second at

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A hidden passage brings Jerry to a grim discovery in the closing chapter of this thrilling mystery

STEINBERG'S SELL SELF SERVICE



This is the interior of one of Steinberg's large Montreal supermarkets.



Packaging at the rear of the refrigerated self-service counter. Foreground: Sealing cellophane wrappings.

THE City of Montreal is the largest and reputedly the wealthiest city in Canada. It is the most active of Canada's ocean shipping ports. It is French, with a large proportion of its business done by English-speaking people. It sprawls over a wide area. Located where the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers meet, this fifth greatest port in the world and centre of railway development in Canada has pressed inward from the southeastern side of the Island of Montreal over a series of terraces and around either side of Mount Royal itself, a 750-foot mass of rock from which the city derives much of its beauty.

Through Montreal each year pass hundreds of millions of bushels of western grain for export, practically all of the cheese and dairy products going eastward for overseas shipment and all of the bacon which we export to the United Kingdom. Significant, however, is the fact that, as with most large cities in this modern age, by no means all of the food required by so many people comes from the surrounding country. Much of the surplus butter from western Canada finds

its way to the tables of Montreal citizens. Large quantities of our grain reach Montreal tables in the form of meat, and still other large quantities of meat come directly from the thousands of western cattle, sheep and hogs shipped east from the prairies or killed in western plants and shipped east as dressed carcasses.

Some 100 to 115 cars of meat—mostly beef—go into Quebec Province each week. Most of this comes from western Canada, and half of it or a little better is consumed in the City of Montreal. The remainder is distributed mostly to the Quebec City, Three Rivers, Lake St. John and Sherbrooke areas. Averaging perhaps 45 head per car, Montreal itself requires about 2,700 head of livestock each week from outside Quebec Province.

An account of meat supply and distribution in Montreal and the impact of a new system of refrigerated self-service which everyone said would not work with meats

By H. S. FRY

Inspected slaughterings in the Province of Quebec from January 1 to November 1, 1946, numbered 188,670 head of cattle, of which 147,530 were slaughtered in three Montreal Abattoirs. Of these three, Canada Packers Limited, which kills only for its own account, handled

51,005 head. Wilsil's Limited killed 64,011 head, of which about 50 per cent were custom slaughtered, and Eastern Abattoirs Limited, who do only custom slaughtering, killed 32,514 head. These three plants combined killed 11.2 per cent red and blue brand beef, of which 4.9 per cent was red brand, and 6.3 per cent blue brand. Canada Packers' kill, however, was 13.5 per cent branded beef, of which 7.6 per cent was red brand—which would indicate that almost none of the custom slaughtered beef of Montreal is of branded quality.

SUPPLYING a great city with meat under any system of free competitive distribution leads to a rather complicated organization of the business. The marked development of custom slaughtering in Montreal, under license from the city, has resulted in the custom killing of perhaps 65,000 head of cattle alone per year. This figure may be low, but in any case it has meant that many small firms and one or two large ones, who were engaged in the wholesale distribution of meat, do no killing themselves, but have their purchases killed in this way. Thus the Swift Canadian Company, with a branch house at Montreal, Turn to page 63



A portion of the refrigerated self-service meat department. Customer reaches over glass partition and helps herself. Meats shown above are lower portions reflected in a mirror.

THE Country GUIDE

with which is Incorporated

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Equalized National Standards

The whole tenor of the Rowell-Sirois report on Dominion-provincial relations was to equalize the standards of opportunity and well being across Canada. In the course of the years wealth has piled up in certain sections of the country and some provinces have richer sources of taxation than others. British Columbia is one of them. When the arrangement made with that province was announced it was learned that the annual payments to be received were the equivalent of \$21 per capita whereas Manitoba, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick had tentatively settled on a basis of \$15. B.C.'s power to raise taxes had been taken into consideration. This was perpetuating an inequality, not correcting it. New Brunswick led the way in kicking over the traces and the three provinces were hastily called into conference. A new formula was presented to them; one by which the annual payments received will be considerably increased. A new prospect is thereby opened up in which even Ontario and Quebec may be brought into the new financial arrangement. The revenues of the poorer provinces are lifted to something like parity with those of the wealthier provinces rather than striking an intermediate level by smoothing out the heights and hollows. Of course the taxpayers will have to pay the shot, but the poorer provinces stand to gain still further by the trend the negotiations have taken.

Wait and See

Some warning signals are out of a possible tightening up of restrictions on imports, including agricultural products, into the United States. The Republicans are traditionally the party of high protection and American farmers invariably clamor for higher tariffs whenever they get into difficulties. When prices fall from their present levels, as they are sure to do, the demand for more protection will come and a Republican Congress, some think, might listen sympathetically and react accordingly. Hence the warning signals.

Tariff ramparts around the United States reached their greatest altitude under the Smoot-Hawley measure signed by Hoover in June, 1930. The policy did not cure the depression, as was expected in some quarters, for tariffs deepen depressions rather than remedy them. The Republicans went out and Roosevelt and the New Deal came in. One of the cardinal principles of the New Deal was a liberalized trade policy. Under the wide discretionary powers in trade matters granted by Congress to the administration, Secretary Cordell Hull removed layer after layer of masonry from the Smoot-Hawley tariff wall without making the tariff a subject of bitter partisan conflict. The policy pursued was to make unilateral trade agreements and then, through the most-favored-nation provisions of the tariff law, to extend to other countries the benefits of each agreement. The agreement reached by Prime Minister Mackenzie King with Washington after his return to power in 1935 was on this basis.

Last fall the representatives of 17 nations met in London and spent weeks in drafting a charter for an International Trade Organization to be affiliated with United Nations. As with Bretton

Woods, F.A.O. and other international efforts, the object was to facilitate trade, not to hamper it. At the conference American delegates played a prominent role. The assumption was that the liberal trade policy of the Roosevelt era would be continued. But since then an election has put the G.O.P. at the steering wheel again. Will there be a reversal of trade policy? It would be well to wait and see. There is reason to believe that the Republican party has considerably changed its attitude on protection. It lent some co-operation to Secretary Hull. Its leaders have insistently pointed out that there will be no break in the continuity of American foreign policy. The great manufacturing interests of the nation are a potent force behind Republican trade policy. They have seen the light and now admit that if a country wants to sell it has to be willing to do some buying as well. They want to sell—to get right in on the ground floor of the post-war world market. Summing it all up, it does seem to be a bit premature to be hoisting warning signals. Better wait and see.

Citizenship Rights

Mr. John Diefenbaker, hard working Progressive Conservative M.P. from Saskatchewan, has served notice that during the current session he will revive his agitation for a Bill of Rights. He is the chief spokesman for that large number of Canadians who believe that a statement of citizenship rights should be written into the body of Canadian law instead of being left a matter of traditional practice, sometimes violated. Mr. Diefenbaker tried to get such a statement incorporated in the Canadian Citizenship Bill, passed at the last session and inaugurated with due ceremony over the New Year from coast to coast. His move was defeated, and one government supporter characterized his statement of rights as a piffling amendment.

There was nothing piffling about it. The substance of it was this: Freedom of religion, speech and assembly are assured; habeas corpus shall not be suspended except by parliament; no one shall be required to give evidence before any tribunal or commission if denied counsel or other constitutional safeguards. Although the amendment was rejected by the house, support for its principles is by no means lacking on both sides of it. There is something to be said for the view, however, that the legal definition of citizenship rights deserves the dignity of a separate statute.

But Canada is not an easy country to govern and here is another field of legislation in which a federal enactment might clash head on with provincial rights. The B.N.A. Act puts jurisdiction over civil liberties within the powers of the provinces. The Dominion has the power of disallowance but has been mighty chary of using it. For example the notorious padlock law of Quebec, aimed at the communists, granted power at the police level to search buildings, seize evidence and lock doors. This, it is generally conceded, was a flagrant violation of the rights of citizens. But was the law disallowed? It was not, though a move to force government action at one time got under way.

To draft and enact a national Bill of Rights is one thing; to enforce it against a province's will would be another and more difficult undertaking. These are facts that must be faced. But that does not dispose of the overriding fact that Canada should have a Bill of Rights, to which any Canadian could appeal if his rights as a citizen were violated.

Privy Council Appeals

Since its inception nearly forty years ago The Guide has consistently advocated the abolition of appeals to the British privy council. Why this nation, with its full measure of self-government, should not have the final word in interpreting the laws which its own parliament has enacted is something which this journal makes no apology whatever for being unable to under-

stand. Now the privy council itself has ruled that parliament has the power to abolish appeals to that august body of jurists; that the supreme court of Canada can be the final court of Canadian appeals. The way is at last clear to enact the necessary legislation.

There have been years of delay in getting the ruling and there may be further delay in getting the legislation. The bill on which the test case was made was introduced in parliament in 1939 by Hon. C. H. Cahan, who had been secretary of state in the Bennett regime. It was given the formality of a first reading and later sent along to the law lords for a ruling on its constitutionality. But the world had burst into flames and had something more pressing to think about than fine points of law. At last the decision has been handed down, a decision which, if implemented, would sever the last judicial link with the mother country.

But delay in the legislation may intervene. There is opposition in high places in Canada to the abolition of appeals to the privy council, just as there has been opposition to every step taken toward full self-government in Canadian history. Some minds are so constituted that to them every vestigial remnant of colonialism is sacrosanct. Other recalcitrants think that it is a good idea to have a distant and impartial tribunal for final appeal in matters of law. The privy council answered that one by stating that Canadian sovereignty was impaired when Canadian citizens could carry cases to an outside tribunal.

Another criticism of a distant tribunal is that it costs a lot of money to carry an appeal to it, which gives wealthy persons or corporations an advantage before the law. And with due respect for the ability and integrity of the law lords there is merit in the contention that their decisions are strictly legalistic and many of them, especially on constitutional questions, have taken little account of changed economic and social conditions in Canada. But they must be given credit for not clinging to their formerly recognized prerogatives. Their recommendations, if acted upon, would sharply curtail their duties. The law makers of the mother of parliaments would also be glad to be relieved of considering amendments to the British North America Act. Both are quite willing to have Canada settle her own affairs, more willing, in fact, than Canada seems to be.

A Maritime View

It has long been the opinion in the West that the interests of the Prairie Provinces and of the Maritimes are about as parallel as the two lines of steel of a railway track. Both regions are outlying: wealth from both drains into the Central Provinces and both are in the same boat regarding provincial finances. There has been a feeling that the goodwill toward the provinces down by the sea was heartily reciprocated. But read this, from a front page, two column editorial in the Saint John Times-Globe dealing with the federal financial proposals which had been tentatively accepted by New Brunswick but indignantly rejected when the terms with British Columbia were announced:

This kind of treatment has been characteristic of Ottawa whatever political party was in power. National policies—in tariffs, subsidies, freight rates and dozens of other aspects—have blithely ignored the struggling little provinces down by the sea and have built up the industrial wealth, population and influence of Upper Canada. At the same time Ottawa has kept a maternal and affectionate eye on the welfare of the Prairie Provinces too, and has distributed cash gifts like a doting grandmother at Christmas time. Look at the guaranteed wheat prices, the seed grain advances, the relief loans, the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act, the irrigation schemes—and then look at how New Brunswick had to scrimp and save and borrow from the public to get by the depression with limited federal assistance.

Then, after outlining some of the projects

which should be developed in the Maritimes, such as the reclamation of Bay of Fundy marsh lands and the building of a canal across the neck of land between New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Times-Globe returns to the theme. Claiming that New Brunswick pioneered the way by drawing up a five-year financial plan it says:

But what has been the result? Even though New Brunswick had a safety clause in its agreement, stipulating that it would benefit correspondingly if any other province made a better deal with Ottawa, disquieting things occurred. Saskatchewan and Manitoba agreed to sign but, rather suspiciously, a separate announcement was made that a large part of Saskatchewan's \$80,000,000 indebtedness to the Dominion had just been wiped out and the remainder refunded on a 30-year basis, part of this without interest. Manitoba is anticipating the same kind of windfall, which seems to be nothing less than a bribe for signing, and Alberta will expect Ottawa to be equally generous with her. Unfortunately, New Brunswick has no such debts to be whitewashed because this province had to pay her own way through the depression. She has debts, but they are owed to the public, not Ottawa.

What the eastern newspaper overlooks is that the debts owing to Ottawa were the result of a great visitation. The thirties were more than depression years in western Canada. Owing to the distance from markets the depression hit this territory with double force, for transportation costs remained the same. Wheat went down to 40c a bushel at the head of the lakes. It was the same story with prices of all other farm products.

But that was not the worst. The depression was accompanied by the most devastating and prolonged drought since the first plow point penetrated the prairie sod. With the drought came the greatest outbreak of grasshoppers since Selkirk settler days, an outbreak which spread havoc to crops far beyond the worst drought areas. And as if that were not enough the very farms themselves began to blow away. The cattle population had to be moved out of the worst afflicted territory. The gardens dried up and vegetables had to be shipped in by hundreds of carloads. Year after year seed grain had to be provided. It was a great national calamity and had to be treated as such.

It was out of this condition that the P.F.R.A. was born. This great project is becoming national in scope and its benefits will reach the Maritimes, if not by irrigation, then by reclamation. As to wheat prices, if, some time in the indefinite future, a floor keeps them up, ceilings have certainly been keeping them down since wartime controls took effect. All things considered it does seem to be a poor occasion for the Saint John paper to launch a tirade against this western country, which will continue to take a charitable view of the Maritime provinces and their problems.

A Costly Business

In 1946 the time lost by strikes totalled 4,521,-620 days at a cost to the strikers of \$24 million in lost pay. This is not the whole bill. To it must be added the time lost by layoffs and slow downs in other factories due to lack of materials caused by strikes. Surely there is no more convincing argument for the peaceful settlement of labor disputes than this. Working men and women can ill afford such losses. To them the money lost is not represented by red ink entries in a profit and loss account. In the vast majority of cases it can be interpreted only in terms of acute suffering and privation. It means plainer or inadequate food, poorer and fewer clothes, skimping on fuel, poorer education for children, the loss of savings against old age, sickness or unemployment. There are better ways of settling disputes than by fighting them out on such terms as these. The final settlement of a strike is at the conference table, not on the picket line. That is where the differences should be taken and settled in the first place.

Under the PEACE TOWER

AS important an operation as any that Prime Minister King has been carrying out around Ottawa has been his selection of new deputy ministers. In fact you could say they were super deputies. To get them, our government has had to go way over the traditional \$10,000 salary, but in this writer's opinion, the new deputies are still a bargain to the taxpayer, at that. You all know that often, the cheapest lawyer, the cheapest doctor, is the dearest in the end, whereas the dearest are ultimately the cheapest. It is the same thing, I believe, with deputies.

Within the last year, four new deputies have been appointed, and indeed, within the last two months, two of the four have been chosen. Now you may ask, why all this fuss about deputies? Well, first of all, ministers may come, and ministers may go—and they always do—but deputies go on for a long time, if not forever. A good deputy is a policy maker, a good deputy is the most valuable civil servant we have, and it is on the backs of our deputies that we have built our whole public service.

During the war, Trade and Commerce was in one sense a war casualty. Any usefulness it had was to function as a food and supply agency. What trade and commerce we did was what we could not help doing. One by one, the trade commissioners came home, did not go back out to their far flung stations again. We sold only to governments through governments, and Mr. Private Enterprise took a powder.

But even before VE Day, when it was sure that we were winning, an alert government realized that if we were going to get our share of post-war trade, we'd have to hustle for it. What's more, we couldn't hustle for it on a bicycle while the other fellow was using an eight cylinder job. So we reached out and induced Max Mackenzie, who had been doing a wartime job in Ottawa, but who had already returned to Montreal, to come back here and re-organize our foreign trade. I can't go into all the details now, but suffice it to say, that if any country has any money to buy anything we have to sell, we are going after that money pretty hard and pretty fast. We have lined up with the Bretton Woods Agreement, we are tied in with all the international banking agreements, and we are hot after the other fellow's peso, his dinar, his crown or his franc, whatever it happens to be. Thus our primary producers, and our manufacturers will be all set, once we get past this present postwar headache. For all our modernization, our streamlining, our up-and-at-'em policies, give a generous part of your thanks to Max Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

THEN there is the matter of taxes, or do you pay any taxes? If you don't, skip this, and read the ads., if you like. But from what most people tell me, they have been doing nothing else but paying taxes since the war began. Now we have a new taxation czar, Frank Brown.

Briefly, during the war, Hitler would not wait, and so we had a pretty tough Tax Master in Hon. James Ilesley, Minister of Finance. We had also, a pretty tough errand boy, in Fraser Elliott, Deputy Minister of Taxation. Both men, however, are gone now. In place of the rigid Mr. Ilesley, we have the more resilient Mr. Abbott, and instead of the relentless Mr. Elliott, we have the ex-banker, Mr. Brown. It is of Frank Brown that I want to speak. He started life as a junior, in the Bank of Commerce, in Broderick, Saskatchewan, and he spent much of his life on the prairie. There he came to know the farmer's

problems, and he ultimately ended up in that department of the bank which devotes all its time trying to save people's farms, incomes, businesses. Brown was a doctor to sick businesses, and whether it was a sick crop you had, or a sick company, it was his idea to step in and help you, to try and keep you

going. It is noteworthy that many of the firms he pulled out of trouble before 1939 survived, thanks to him, and made a notable contribution to the war.

Now when it was all over, Mr. Brown had a big job lined up out west. But Frank Brown had made a big success of things down in Munitions and Supply. For one thing, in the re-negotiation of war contracts, he saved the people of Canada \$100,000,000. We might never have heard of it, had not Mr. King got on the phone one day, and pleaded with Frank Brown to reconsider his big salary out west, and take a job in Ottawa as Deputy Minister of Taxation.

I do not need to tell you that Frank Brown is not being paid any \$15,000 a year to tax people. He's being paid that kind of cash to do some real thinking. It is my guess that he has to think how he can get the money Canada needs, and at the same time take some of the load off the ordinary man. Mind you, we shall always be taxed heavily now, because there is a war to pay for, and there are social services to maintain.

You may well argue that it is not his job to make policy. At the outset, perhaps it is not. But good deputies have a way of getting their way, after a while. If Brown devises some ideas that will take the burden from us, and by rigid economy also sees that we get the biggest value for our dollar, he will make a great contribution to our national life. I hear too, that he will be, sooner or later, one of the key men in determining our postwar policy, and he with Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance; and Graham Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, will be the Big Three in planning the best possible economy for us in the years ahead. Perhaps "plan" is a bad word, smacks too much of Brain Trusting. But Brown believes in free enterprise, and at the same time realizes you cannot escape an increasing measure of government control. He has already in a book, devised a formula so that these two can work together, and doubtless he will try to make work in government affairs what he has already practised as a business man, and put on record as an author. It looks to me, from what I have seen of Frank Brown, that he is going to be worth all he gets paid, and that our new tax man is a good bargain.

The third new deputy is Hugh Keenleyside, recalled from Mexico to take over the new job of Deputy

Turn to page 37





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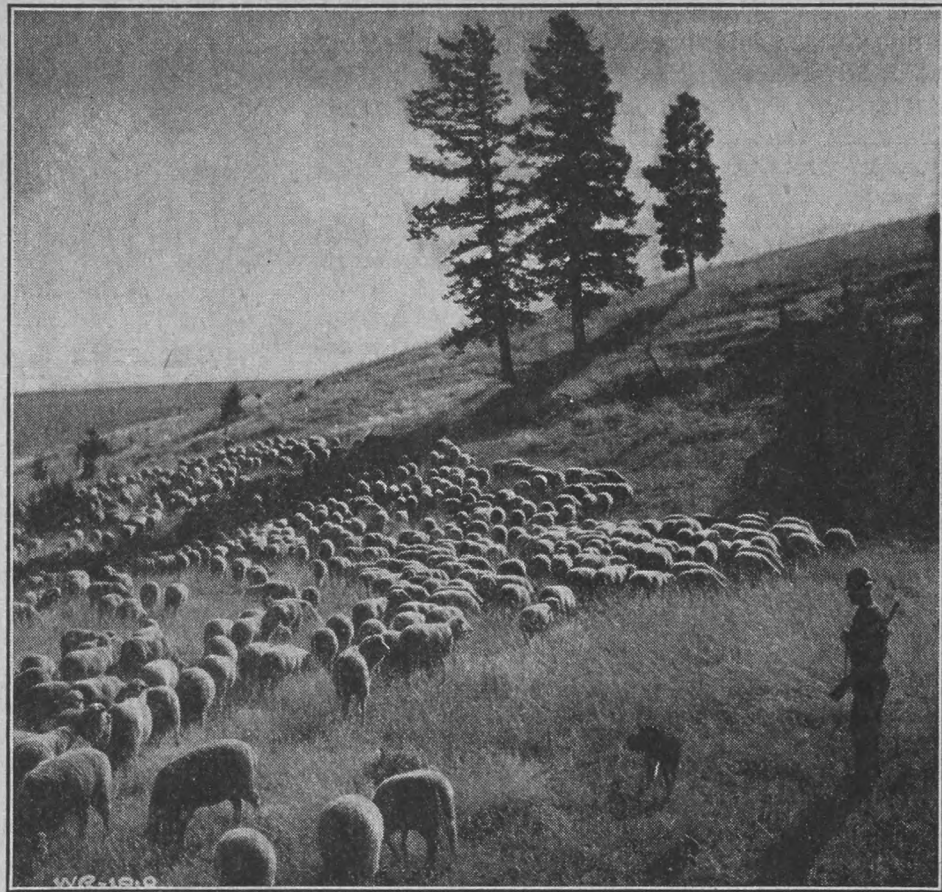
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Sheep on the slopes above Kamloops.

[Nat. Film Board photo.]

Western Farming Has Changed

The seven years since 1939 have seen many noticeable changes in the agriculture of western Canada, especially noticeable now to those who could not see them taking place

By F. L. DICKINSON

CHANGE, I suppose, is characteristic of a living, energetic society. Nevertheless, one cannot avoid a feeling of surprise, that in some ways is in the nature of a mild shock, when the fact of change is forced upon one after an absence of nearly seven years.

Perhaps this feeling is accentuated by the knowledge that changes in agriculture are usually very gradual. In ordinary times one would not expect to notice many changes in western agriculture in a short period of seven years. For all of us, however, the war years have been years of upheaval, since readjustments and severe adaptations must be made under the spur of self-preservation. Under such circumstances it would be impossible for agriculture to escape change.

During the past three months I have been able to mark these changes for myself, since I have visited most of the settled districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and talked to about 300 farmers. It is natural, perhaps, that the first striking change I noticed was that many of my old friends have moved away from the farm to other districts. Because of my recent association with the Veterans' Land Act, I knew that much farm land was changing hands, but until I visited farmers in this portion of the Prairies, I did not realize how great these changes had been in many districts. It was surprising to find that in some areas at least 20 per cent of the farms had changed hands. In a number of cases, the new owners are returned veterans, not all of whom have taken advantage of the Veterans' Land Act. Farms are being turned over to sons, and Dad is moving away to take it easy. Death also forces changes in ownership; and in some cases, too, families move away from a district, the farm being sold to neighbors who frequently add to their holdings for one reason or another. Frequently the reason is to be found in the fact that power machinery enables them to operate a larger area of land more economically.

Some of these farms are being sold to two or three nearby neighbors, each one taking a portion which fits into his

particular holdings. Such changes of ownership point to an increase in the size of farms. It also follows that where the farm unit is becoming larger, the number of families in a particular district is reduced. This also means that there will be fewer children, in all probability, to attend the local schools; and one suspects that it is in such areas that the larger school units are most likely to prove successful.

A DECREASE in the number of families in a district also affects the town serving a community, since, while there may be just as large a volume of grain marketed through the town or shipping point, there are fewer families to require service from town businesses. This has already had the effect of making some of the smaller towns still smaller, while some of the larger towns are increasing the number of businesses operated, and the amount and volume of business done as well.

The implement agents, or at least a good proportion of them, are preparing to give better service in the future. I have noticed that larger offices are being built in some cases, with repair shops added, capable of housing combines and tractors in all weather. Some of the shops are equipped with modern lathes and tools to assist the mechanic in doing all kinds of repair work. It is doubtful whether smaller communities would be able to provide enough business to keep one of these modern implement shops supplied with enough repair work.

Speaking of repairs reminds me that the appearance of some small villages and towns has been changed, with the aid of the paint brush and the spray gun. The same applies to many farm buildings. Old buildings have been sided up with fancy brick or new buildings erected. I find these improvements sufficient to change the impression one receives from a distance when driving through a community, as compared with an impression of seven years ago. The fact, too, that new roads have been built and new gravel spread in both provinces contributes to this sense of change, and the chances are that some of the old mudholes one remembers are

now buried under modern high grades.

As compared with the type of farm buildings erected 20 years ago, those being constructed today represent a noticeable change. The style of the house has evolved from the old box type to a more modern type of architecture, including full cement basements with built-in cisterns, insulated walls and up-to-date kitchens. The barns and other buildings of the farmstead are also changing to meet modern conditions. This often means less room for horses. One now finds, on some farms, up-to-date machine shops and poultry houses of the latest type. The fact that many more farmers have not yet improved their farm buildings, is evidence only of the shortages of material currently experienced.

Associated with farm living and with economy of production, is the progress which is being made in rural electrification. The extension of the hydro system to the rural areas of Manitoba is proving to be a great boon to farmers and their families. Electricity brings light, electric refrigerators, electric stoves, electric washing machines and electric irons, vacuum cleaners, toasters and many other conveniences. These electric helpers assist the housewife, while in the farmyard a push on the button starts the pump, the forge or the fanning mill.

The extension of hydro lines and farm electrification generally has been slowed down also by shortages of material. Officials of the Manitoba Power Commission aimed at putting electricity on 1,500 farms in 1946. This number, together with those previously installed, would make a total of 2,500 farm homes and farmsteads in Manitoba served by the provincial hydro system. Manitoba Hydro also has a program which calls for connecting up the service to 224 cities and towns and villages before spring. This type of extension also is of importance to rural dwellers, because it ought to bring with it the introduction of quick-freeze plants, from which the entire community benefits as a result of the renting of lockers for cold storage purposes.

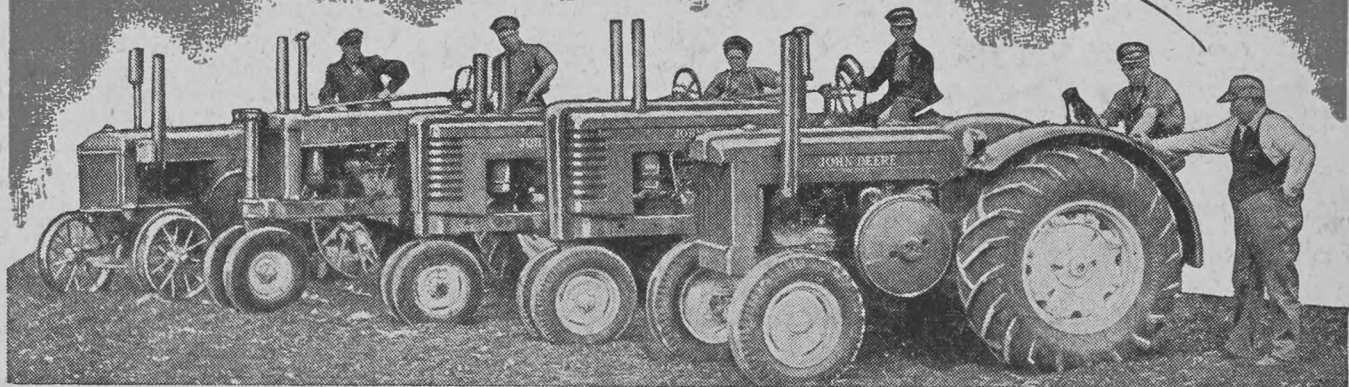
THE improved tractor seems to me to have been responsible for no small part of the change wrought in western agriculture during recent years. Changes are still taking place. These new, powerful, low-set, stream-lined, rubber-mounted, brightly painted and highly efficient machines have enabled thousands of farmers to do more work with less effort and in a shorter time than could be done with horses. They have cut costs of production, shortened the period required to sow and to harvest, reduced the number of men necessary and so made these two vital seasons, to a large extent at least, periods of ordinary routine farm work.

With no large gangs to feed, the farm housewife is in favor of the tractor and the combine. She is not only in favor of them, but I have met several who can operate both machines, and very efficiently, too. Of course, not all farms have tractors and combines. Recent estimates indicate that about 50 per cent of prairie farmers own tractors, and I believe this percentage will increase. It is interesting to note, too, that on thousands of farms a search for the correct size of tractor is still going on. Coupled with this, naturally, is a search for the correct type of implement to be used with the tractor.

I have noticed that farmers in some districts are swinging back to binders, owing to the fact that a number of wet seasons have damaged grain in the swath. Some farmers do not like the combine because they claim it spreads weeds. Many farmers, too, are trying to find the best size and type of one-way disc for their own particular kind of soil. They have learned how to adjust the moldboard plow, and now they find that the one-way requires special skill

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if it is to do its best work. Some blade instruments, or rod weeders are being used. These, too, require study and experiment in order to find out how to use them efficiently in a particular district.

Noticeable in some districts is the fact that the jeep age has arrived. Some farmers like these rough, drafty, hard-riding puddle jumpers; and many army trucks purchased from the War Assets Corporation are now on prairie farms. The farm trucks now are larger than formerly, the principal reason seems to be that few people shovel grain into trucks today. It is augured directly into the trucks from the granary.

CHANGES in the character and volume of crops produced have also been noticeable in several districts. New crops developed, or others substantially expanded include corn, sunflower seeds, sugar beets and grass seeds. Each one of these, of course, creates the need for special farm practices, as well as suitable machinery for the efficient handling of the crop.

In the eastern part of Manitoba, including the Red River Valley, there has been developed the largest market garden area in Canada. This district now ships vegetables to every province of the Dominion. Characteristic of market gardening is the highly specialized knowledge of vegetable crop production, and an abundance of labor at the proper seasons. This type of farming, too, has been beset with new ideas. Market gardeners are trying out the use of two-wheeled tractors which turn easily, and are able to do a lot of work at low cost.

SIX years ago, rust-resisting cereal varieties had only recently been distributed. Today the scourge of rusted wheat crops has been practically eliminated. The fear of loss from shrunken and low-yielding grain has been pretty well banished, and it is fair to say that the introduction of rust-resistant cereal varieties has completely changed the economic picture for thousands of families.

I think it is important to note that this victory over the disease of crops has been achieved by scientists in our time; and it is often mentioned by farmers in their conversation as being the most wonderful thing they have even seen. Many farmers have stated that they previously thought that rust-resistance in cereal crops was just a dream. Now we know that it is not a dream; it is a shining beacon of achievement which will be regarded in future years as a milestone of scientific research from which mankind has obtained a lasting benefit.

I have been able to notice, too, a new spirit abroad in the universities and in the departments of agriculture of the West. In spite of the fact that the universities are crowded with students and busy with problems created by increased enrollment, they all have far-reaching programs which involve the extension of their facilities. The Dominion experimental farms and stations are in many instances beginning new lines of research, and the provincial departments of agriculture have reorganized their machinery in preparation for better service to rural communities. One can, I think, sense a distinct change in the attitude of the farmer, and of those engaged in government services, toward the farmer's problems. Principally this seems to be reflected in a broader vision and a more comprehensive outlook, based upon a more thorough understanding of all that is involved. I suspect that the men who occupy the farms of western Canada during the latter half of this century will be quite different from the individuals who homesteaded and settled during the first fifty years, with all the difficulties and heartaches which they experienced.

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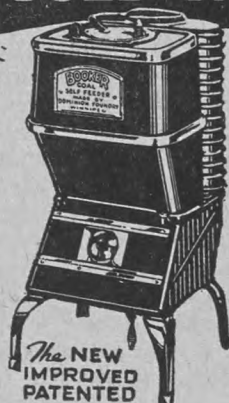
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Predator Fox

Once relatively harmless, the fox has become an economic nuisance and new control policies will have to be adopted

By PHIL SCHWARZ

FOXES have increased surprisingly in the last eight years. They are now the greatest predators in our district. I believe that this increase is due largely to the advent of the harvester combine. In former times farmers threshed their grain with threshing machines which left the straw in large piles. Now the combine spreads the straw on the fields and the resultant covering presents an ideal place for field mice to winter. Foxes practically live on field mice after freeze-up. I have seen seven foxes on one field catching mice.

In prior years foxes did not do much damage to farmers, but they probably did have a considerably adverse effect on wild life. In any case as soon as the foxes increased in number, a sharp decline could be observed in the coveys of game birds. Jack rabbits decreased, and many ground nesting birds were destroyed. When digging up litters of foxes I have often found the remains of grouse, partridges, and wild ducks, and quite often I have found nests destroyed by foxes.

As the foxes multiplied they raided turkey flocks which ranged far from farm steadings. This made many people stop raising turkeys. Now the predators have grown bolder and raid farmyards. When they come to a range shelter they will kill pullets just for the fun of killing, thus destroying more than they can eat.

When these depredations became severe, the municipalities paid a bounty in summer. In the spring months it is an easy matter to dig up a litter of foxes when they are found. So bounty hunters dug up hundreds of fox pups. The litters number from three to 12. I once saw 13 taken from one den, and later saw six more there. The bounty at that time was three dollars a fox, regardless of age, so it was quite worth while to hunt fox litters.

The mistake of this policy of control is that the parent foxes are rarely caught. They thus continue their depredations and raise another litter the next year. I wonder if they do not sometimes raise another litter the same year. Also hunters do not find all the litters as some of them are very well hidden. Thus many litters are still raised to maturity. In 1946 the bounty was raised to five dollars a fox regardless of age, but still this does not decrease their numbers, since the old foxes invariably get away.

I would like to suggest that the bounty on old foxes should be raised considerably to encourage their destruction. It is a well established fact that a big-game hunter must not shoot a female deer. These must be left to perpetuate the species. In the case of the fox we are working for the decimation of the species, therefore the same logic would lead us to make war on the females. I thus stress the viewpoint that the vixen should command the highest bounty price, especially in winter when they are most easily seen, and when most of them can be trapped or shot. At present prices the value of the pelt is so low that no one will trap or shoot them for fur.

MANY people do not realize yet how great the fox population has become because they do not see many of them. In summer the fur blends almost perfectly with any kind of background. A fox can be running in tall grass, or in a ditch less than a hundred yards away from you, but it will be hard to make out his form distinctly because he is so well camouflaged. I have seen a fox slink unseen past a farmer working in

a field, and the farmer was most surprised when I told him about it afterward. On another occasion a friend and I were looking for fox dens, walking about fifty yards apart, when he saw a fox streak right between us, but I never caught a glimpse of it in the tall brown grass.

Often when driving through the country I have seen foxes curled up fast asleep in an open field. Occasionally you can get quite close before they wake up. Once I drove a team of horses hitched to a sleigh within 20 yards of one such fox. This, of course, was exceptional. Foxes are exceedingly wary, even if asleep, and it is hard to get as close as 75 yards before they notice you.

I have tried to hunt foxes with a .22 rifle, but soon found that a .22 was worthless, because it is seldom that one can get closer than 200 yards to a fox in the open. It must be realized that a fox is only about 4½ to five inches deep across the chest, the thickest part of his whole body, and this is a small



Game and nesting birds disappear as the foxes multiply.

target at 200 yards, too hard to hit with a .22. The bullets from my big-game rifle, a .405 Winchester, fly more accurately than .22's, but without a telescope sight, it takes a lucky shot to get a fox. I think a .270 sporting rifle with a 4-power telescope, or anything up to a .303 with steel bullets would be fairly accurate on open fields where there is no danger of the steel bullets glancing off and injuring someone.

Meanwhile I have developed another system, that of ambushing the foxes. I use a 12-gauge shotgun with BB shot. I dress in white to blend with the snow. When I see a fox I watch it from a distance and try to figure out where it will travel. Then I endeavor to get ahead of the fox and lie in wait for it. This is



A fox's paradise.

easier said than done, because often there is no cover at all. I sometimes have to crawl along the far side of a road, or through some weeds, if I want to stay out of its sight. If a fox heads for a straw pile or haystack—they like to climb up on them—I try to get there before him.

The shotgun is best for this type of hunting, because it is quite easy to hit a fox with it, even if he is going in high gear, in which case a rifle is practically useless. I once shot a running fox over 75 yards away with the shot-gun. This is well out of shot-gun range, and when I picked up the carcass, I found that only one BB had struck it, just behind the ear, penetrating only a quarter of an inch. But it was enough to stop this fox.

THE last fox I shot was about 30 yards away. I was hiding behind a road bank. When the fox saw me he stopped in his tracks. In that instant I pulled the trigger and he dropped dead. As I stood up to get the fox, I was surprised to see another one about 150 yards to my left. It had been trailing the first fox. I hid quickly, but too late. This second chap had seen me and promptly remembered business elsewhere.

I felt a pang of remorse when I picked up the fox I had shot. It was the second vixen I had shot in two weeks. They were worth at best only five dollars each for fur, while in killing them I had saved the municipality from \$60 to \$100 which I might easily have earned in spring by digging out their litters for the bounty. Many hunters will say why bother with foxes in winter? They are worth more in the spring when they have a litter.

I always dig up a few litters each year, but only this year did I acquire the technique of catching the old foxes too. When I had dug up a litter I set traps for the old foxes. At first I was unsuccessful, but learned to make sets which would catch the wariest of foxes, for in looking for their young they are quite careless of human scent. The vixen is invariably caught first. The male is much harder to catch, but one should try again, because the parents will hang around the den for three or four days at the least. In this way I have caught three vixens and two males.

At first the foxes in this neighborhood had their litters in tunnels underground. In later years they have been found in a variety of places, frequently where least expected, straw piles, haystacks, hollow logs, under granaries, sometimes even in a farmyard. I once saw a den under an old house.

Perhaps methods may be found to decrease the number of field mice. Discing or plowing down the combine straw would do a lot in this regard. I think a shortage of field mice would definitely affect the fox population. Only when the predator fox is brought under control will people be able to raise turkeys and chickens safely, and only then will the wild game birds stage a come-back.



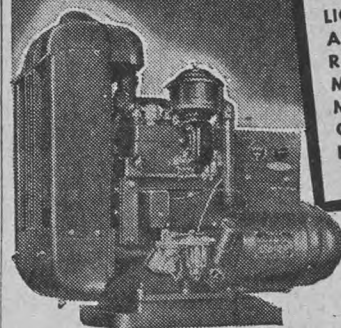
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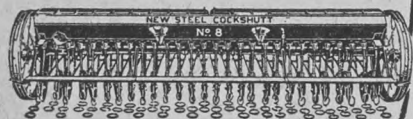
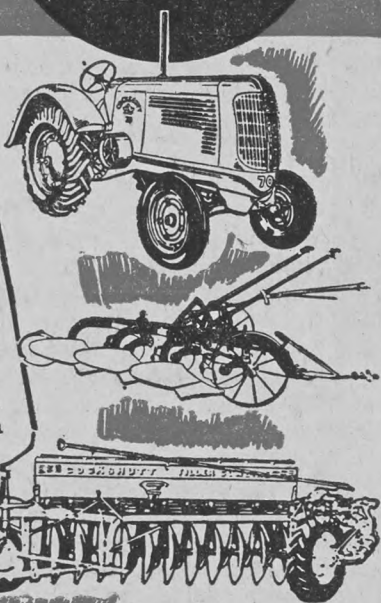
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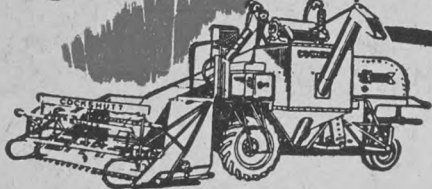
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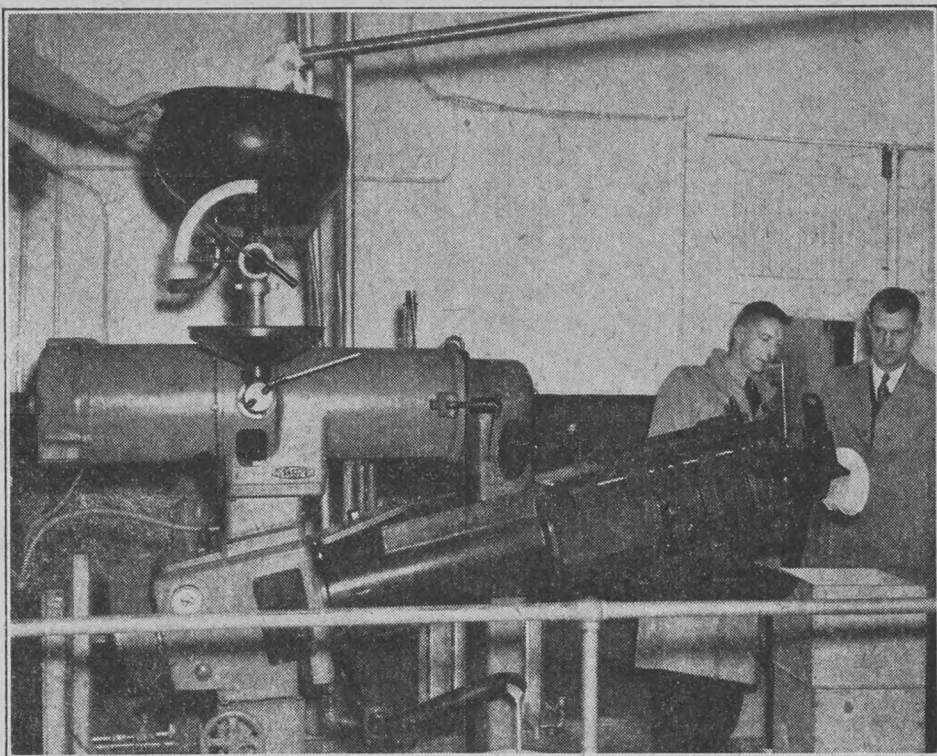
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NEWS OF AGRICULTURE



The revolutionary continuous buttermaking machine, capable of making 1,000 to 1,500 lbs. of butter per hour, which was discovered in Germany, and has been under test by The National Research Council, Ottawa, by whom it was exhibited at The National Dairy Council meeting in Winnipeg.

Britain Raises Bid For Bacon

INDICATIONS are that fall marketings of hogs in western Canada will be somewhat higher than would have been the case had recent price increases not materialized. Expectation is that marketings in 1948 will be substantially higher.

Following the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference early in December, the Canadian Meat Board announced on January 10 that arrangements had been made with the British Ministry of Food for an increase in the price of export bacon from \$25 to \$29 per cwt., to run until the end of the bacon contract, December 31, 1948. The price for Canadian export bacon was increased immediately by \$2.00 per cwt., basis Grade A1 sizeable Wiltshire sides, as from January 13. Beginning September 1, an additional increase of \$2.00 will be made, which will, in effect, increase hog prices approximately \$5.00 per hog over the floor prices based on the contract as originally made.

Inspected hog slaughterings in 1946 dropped 26 per cent below 1945, permitting export of pork products amounting to only 284 million pounds to the United Kingdom, and 11 million pounds elsewhere. Should hog marketings not increase during 1947, exports to the United Kingdom this year may be in the neighborhood of 250 million pounds or less. Already Britain has been forced to reduce her small ration of bacon.

On January 14, the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced retail price increases for pork products and lard, ranging from two to seven cents per pound. Last year Canadians consumed 495 million pounds of pork products which were relatively cheap as compared with other retail meats. Should Canadian retail price increases result in less pork consumption in Canada, more will be available for the United Kingdom.

National Dairy Council

R. C. SMELLIE, Shoal Lake, Manitoba, President of the National Dairy Council in 1946, and re-elected for 1947, told the Annual Meeting of that body, held in Winnipeg last month, that the separate national dairy organizations for producers and for manufacturing and distributing interests which developed out of the old National Dairy Council in the early years of the war, have shown that "A policy of good sense and good relations, based upon mutual respect and appreciation of the

interdependency of the two major divisions of the industry have contributed to an even better understanding of our problem." Of prices for Canadian dairy products, Mr. Smellie said: "Those who complain of prices they pay for dairy products should realize that they are buying them here today cheaper than anywhere else in the world, considering our wage standards, and cheaper than most places by any standards. . . . I would most earnestly suggest that those who talk so glibly of the need for cheaper milk and dairy products keep this fact in mind."

The meeting devoted special attention to the need for research, and not only heard Dr. W. H. Cook of the National Research Council, and Dr. J. A. Pearce of the same organization, who reported on the German continuous buttermaking machine, which was on exhibit, but surveyed the industry through addresses by J. G. Taggart, Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board, and J. P. Nadeau, Deputy Administrator of Dairy Products, W.P.T.B., and others. Mr. Nadeau concluded that present retail prices for milk do not seem to be out of line with current economic conditions, "though trend in consumption is downward."

Agricultural Prices Support Board

SINCE the passing of the Agricultural Prices Support Act in 1944, and the appointment of J. G. Taggart as Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Support Board in August, 1944, two officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, A. M. Shaw, Director, and Dr. J. F. Booth, Associate Director, Marketing Service, have been acting as temporary Board members. On January 14, Rt. Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, appointed two permanent farmer members of the Agricultural Prices Support Board to replace the two temporary members.

Erle A. Kitchen, who farms 370 acres of land near Woodstock, Ontario, and maintains a dairy herd of 80 to 90 head of Holstein cattle, will represent Canadian dairy interests on the Board. He has been active in Ontario farm organizations for many years, first as member and officer of the Toronto Milk Producers Association, later as organizer and secretary of the Ontario Concentrated Milk Producers Association and, since 1944, as secretary of the Dairy Farmers of Canada. A member of the Ontario Milk Control Board for two years, Mr. Kitchen was also the

first secretary of the Ontario Federation of Agriculture. Of his three sons, two are farmers.

The third member of the Board is J. A. Poulx, Quebec City, who combines practical farming experience with that of a government official and farm organization leader. Born and educated in Quebec Province, he joined the Quebec Department of Agriculture in 1919 and became Director of Services in 1945. He has seen service with the Co-operative Federee, Canadian Farm Loan Board, as well as the Quebec Department of Agriculture, and has been an officer and member of several farm organizations and national committees. He owns and operates a 300-acre farm which produces Ayrshire cattle, hogs, apples and maple syrup.

Subsidies and Imported Butter

FOLLOWING representations made by the Dairy Farmers of Canada to the Dominion Government late in November, relative to increased producer prices, the Minister of Agriculture announced January 3 that there would be no increase in ceiling prices or changes in subsidies relating to milk going into cheese and butter production, until April 30. By that time storage stocks would be reduced to the minimum and the question of subsidies would be reviewed. Any changes made at the present time would be of no relief to the producers as far as storage stocks of butter and cheese were concerned, and these stocks as of December 1, 1946, amounted to 56,400,000 pounds of butter, and 26 million pounds of cheese.

Due to the fact that prospective butter supplies during the winter months, especially February and March, were low, the government announced on January 10 that 12 million pounds of New Zealand butter would be imported by arrangement with the United Kingdom, which had agreed to the diversion. Practically all of this imported butter will arrive during February and March. Since this imported butter will meet a peculiar situation arising from Canada's large export to the United Kingdom of other dairy products, the importation of 12 million pounds or about two weeks supply for the Canadian domestic market, will have no effect on the Canadian dairy industry, nor will it affect consumer prices.

Alberta Amalgamation Delayed

THREE-WAY amalgamation in Alberta of the United Farmers of Alberta, the Alberta Farmers Union and the Alberta Federation of Agriculture has been delayed following annual conventions of the first two organizations in January. Negotiations, now under way for two years, resulted in a draft constitution prepared by a joint committee representing the three organizations.

Approved by the Alberta Federation of Agriculture in December, the constitution was also approved by the United Farmers of Alberta on January 14 at a meeting in Calgary. The previous week, however, the Alberta Farmers Union meeting in Edmonton had rejected the proposal after a prolonged debate extending over a day and a half. Basis of refusal by the A.F.U. to accept amalgamation now, was unwillingness to join with commercial organizations and co-operatives. A.F.U. directors, apparently uncertain, in advance of the outcome of the discussion, had prepared a resolution which, in the event of failure to accept amalgamation, would propose formation of a National Farmers Union for the western provinces. Debated after rejection of amalgamation by the 700 A.F.U. official delegates, the Board's resolution was changed, and the following resolution passed, which opens the way to further negotiation with the A.F.U. and the U.F.A.:

"Whereas the members of this Union are seeking ways to consolidate efforts of farmers, direct membership organ-

izations for the betterment of agriculture generally;

"Be it resolved that this convention of the A.F.U. instruct its Board of Directors to proceed to attempt the following:

"(a) To approach the U.F.A. with a view of amalgamating a direct bona fide farmer membership with our own, without including any commercial organizations,

"(b) To consult with the direct membership bona fide groups in the provinces as to the practicability of establishing a national organization consisting of affiliations of provincial non-commercial farm organizations."

Both the U.F.A. and the A.F.U. are member organizations within the Alberta Federation of Agriculture, which also includes around 50 other Alberta farm organizations, mostly co-operatives. The U.F.A. and the A.F.U. each have memberships slightly in excess of 30,000 (U.F.A. 31,291; A.F.U. somewhat more than 30,000).

Both organizations have experienced gains during the year—the U.F.A. a gain of 1,644, and the A.F.U. about 11,000 as a result of the campaign incidental to the withholding of deliveries in September, 1946.

Price Levels

THE Canadian cost-of-living index based on 1935-39 as 100, had risen to 127.1 by December, 1946. This was 26.1 per cent higher than August, 1939, and seven points higher than December, 1945. The food index as at the same date stood at 146.4, but other groups of commodities were sufficiently low to bring the average to 127.1.

As at November 15, 1946, the index number of prices received for all farm products in Canada stood at 182.9 (basis 1935-39 equals 100), an increase of 6.1 points over the year previous.

Dairy Farmers of Canada

THE Annual Meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada, held in Toronto last month, elected as President, J. J. E. McCague, Alliston, Ontario, and as second Vice-President, Russel Stanley, Edmonton, Alberta. R. H. M. Bailey, Edmonton, Alberta, immediate past-president, remains a member of the executive. Other western members of the executive are F. J. Goodman, Winnipeg, and Alex H. Mercer, Vancouver.

A statement of policy issued by the organization following the annual meeting included costs of production as a basis for determining prices for dairy products, and for determining ceilings or floors whenever established; early announcement by the Dominion government of policy with respect to dairy products, following objectives established by the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference in October; protesting ceiling prices maintained at levels low enough to make necessary the importation of dairy products or substitutes in order to satisfy the domestic market; endorsing the principle of compulsory grading of all dairy products; approving the principle of co-operative processing and distribution of dairy products by producers; uniform co-operative Acts by all provinces; opposing taxation of final payments or savings of co-operatives; and the encourage-

ment of uniform by-laws and financial structure for dairy co-operatives whenever possible.

St. Mary River Project

THE St. Mary River water development project under way in southern Alberta is intended to promote an irrigable acreage of approximately 465,000 acres from the water of a drainage area of 830 square miles. Waters of the Waterton and Belly rivers will be brought across country by canal to the St. Mary River, and the combined waters impounded to the extent of 290,000 acre feet, if necessary, behind a huge, earth-filled dam 2,600 feet long, which will be 186 feet above the river bed at the top, where it will be 30 feet in width.

The dam will require 4,150,000 cubic yards of glacial till (clay) and gravel, both of which can be obtained near the site.

When completed, an irrigation tunnel, 17 feet in diameter and carrying 3,200 cubic feet of water per second, will leave the reservoir at a point of 86 feet above the river bed. Flow of water through the tunnel will be controlled by four hydraulically operated head-gates. During construction of the dam, the flow of the St. Mary River will be diverted by a 35-foot high coffer dam into a circular diversion tunnel 20 feet in diameter.

Rabbiting is Profitable

ACCORDING to Australians, the curse of that country is rabbits. Nevertheless, the trapping of rabbits has become a big-time industry. According to an Australian news letter, prices of rabbits and rabbit pelts boomed during the war and many returning war veterans have taken to rabbit-trapping instead of returning to their good pre-war jobs. Coal miners are reported to have left the pits to go trapping. Farmers are finding rabbits more profitable than sheep and some of them are turning their farms into rabbit farms, with the result that pastures are being ruined. Rabbits are devouring the grass on the hills and contributing to further damages from erosion.

In one district of New South Wales owners ordered rabbit hunters off their land and have made up to \$180 per week trapping them themselves. One man is reported to have made \$322 in nine days trapping. Rabbit skins were bringing \$2.70 per pound, whereas the profit from one sheep is about \$3.00.

Plowing by Boat

IN Norway, in some of the fjord districts, fishing and agriculture have long been combined. Recently, however, the peak of efficiency in combining land and water in agriculture was reached by a certain fjord farmer who was able to plow his field from a fishing boat.

The farmer had a field close to the edge of the fjord, and by rigging up a system of cables and blocks, backing his motorboat to the shore and hooking it to the plow, he plowed a furrow in record time by pulling out from shore. A long cable and pulley at the far end of the field enabled the plowman to signal his water horse and a furrow could be plowed in the opposite direction. By this means, farmer Ole Mjeltbik attained the status of an inventor.



At the annual meeting of the Dairy Farmers of Canada were, left to right: Wm. Elliott, Secretary, Winnipeg Milk Producers Association; F. W. Maddock, Entwistle, Alta., President, Northern Alberta Dairy Pool; H. H. Sommerfeld, President, Saskatoon Dairy Pool; J. J. McCague, Alliston, Ont., newly elected President, Dairy Farmers of Canada; E. Chamberlain, Lockport, Man., Director, Winnipeg District Milk Producers Association.

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FORT CHURCHILL . . . 1947

AS you stand on the shore of Hudson Bay at Churchill it is very difficult to believe that you are 300 miles closer to England than is New York. In fact it is difficult to believe that you are on a seaport at all. For here is none of the hustle and bustle, the ships and the combination of fish odors and other smells which characterize salt water seaports and which combine to produce maritime "atmosphere." In June, 1946, the harbor lay deserted, apparently abandoned, without even a tug or fishing boat to relieve the barren outlook. So difficult was it for me to believe that I was actually down by the sea that I walked to the shore away from the river and tasted the water. It was faintly salty.

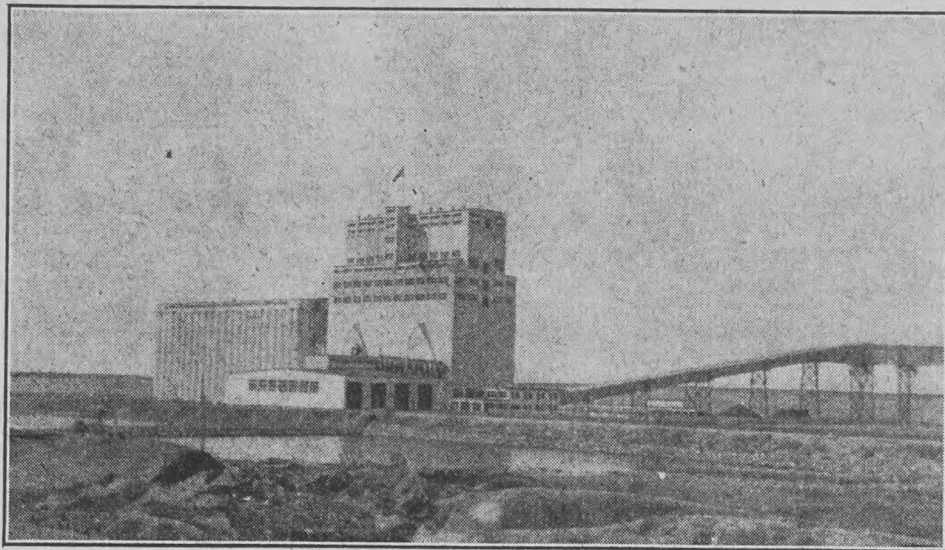
When I arrived June 14 the harbor was filled with huge masses of drifting ice "growlers" many of them 20 or 30 feet thick. The ice on the river had gone out the previous day but great chunks still drifted at the mouth where the port is located. There was also some snow lying in drifts on the ground to show that the grip of winter had only shortly before been broken. Ice still remained in chunks around Churchill port until after July 1, and, long after the river and the bay near the port were clear, ice was still reported just out of visible distance off shore. In the middle of July an R.C.A.F. Canso aircraft, flying the full breadth of Hudson Bay from Port Harrison on the east shore of the Bay to Churchill, reported the Bay three-quarters frozen over.

As my Air Force companions and I stood on the deserted dock the gleaming white bulk of Churchill's modern two and a half million bushel elevator was behind us. From the record of the Churchill port in the last six years it would appear as if the remarks about a white elephant were justified. Inside the bins of the elevator lay one million eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat—most of it there since 1939. No transatlantic ships have used this port since the Second World War diverted shipping to more accessible and more defensible ports.

ON August 10 Churchill's long wait was over. The S.S. "Mount Revelstoke Park," a 10,000-tonner and vanguard of seven ships calculated to empty Churchill's elevator, docked and began filling its holds with 350,000 bushels of well-preserved grain for hungry Europeans. It was anticipated that over a million bushels of the wheat crop also would be moved to Europe via Churchill before the close of navigation.

Historically Churchill is one of Canada's oldest ports, first used in 1619 when two Danish ships were blown into harbor there during a storm. This was nearly 200 years before the discovery of the port of Vancouver. Churchill was a centre for the Hudson's Bay Company when those gentlemen adventurers were engaged in their great struggle with the Nor'-Westers for the control of the fur trading industry. In 1688 a fort was built there by the company.

In 1733 Fort Prince of Wales was begun and the remains of this great stone bastion can still be seen across the river from the modern port of Churchill. The town's modern history began in 1929 when the Hudson Bay Railway was completed, and in 1931 the first shipment of grain to Europe was made. More recently Churchill has jumped into prominence as the starting point for Exercise Muskox, and last summer announcement came from Ottawa that the large camp built by the Americans during the war would become a permanent Army base.



The terminal elevator at Fort Churchill.

A 1947 appraisal of the future of Manitoba's northern port by David McKerricher who was formerly employed at Churchill's weather bureau office

As a port Churchill has not lived up to expectation. The route that farmers hoped would provide shorter and cheaper transport of grain to Europe had handled up to this year only 20 million bushels of wheat and been used by only 100 seagoing ships. This is about the same number of ships using Vancouver port in a single good month, according to Mr. Sankey of the Merchants' Exchange.

Prairie people have felt for some time that the route itself was not altogether to blame, but that powerful Eastern interests were conspiring against the use of the prairie seaport. With the hope of securing some real information I interviewed the captains and crew members of some of the ships docking at Churchill this year, as well as some of the Harbor Board officials there.

In the first place, it must be admitted that Churchill's usefulness as a port is definitely handicapped by its short season. No insured ships may pass Cape Chidley at the entrance to Hudson Strait until after August 1, and the insurance season is over by October 15. Even in these precious few weeks navigation is troubled by icebergs in the straits or by the dangerous floe and pack ice.

Harbor Board officials say that without too much difficulty the shipping season could be extended another month, to last from July 15 to the end of October, and this could be done without too much use of the "N. B. McLean" the icebreaker which operates in the straits during the shipping season. And, delving deeply into the realm of conjecture, it is possible that atomic energy may find a peacetime use in the melting of ice in the Hudson straits early in the season.

ANOTHER difficulty which has helped to nullify the freight savings on the shorter Hudson Bay route is the high insurance rate at present being struck on cargoes. This high rate does not appear to have been struck as a result of the accident record of the route, for only one ship has been sunk (without loss of life) since shipping began in 1931 and that was definitely not due, Harbor Board and shipping officials say, to any hazards connected with the route. The high rate appears to be the result of the caution of insurance companies with respect to a new seaway plus the chance that a ship might experience mechanical trouble near Churchill and be frozen in for a year.

The great hope of the port in this regard is radar and other radio aids to navigation. "Nascopie" was the only ship to dock in Churchill last year equipped with the magic radio eye. Despite the fact that the radar equipment did not work well, due mainly to inexperience with the technical details, the ship was able to pick out, not only icebergs, but also the dangerous floe and pack ice in the densest fog. A radar expert was taken on board at Churchill and no further difficulty was expected with the equipment as the "Nascopie" made its long journey back to Montreal via Arctic Bay and other isolated outposts.

MOREOVER, judging from the experience of the ship captains and crew docking in Churchill last year, the ice hazards of the route have been greatly over-estimated. None considered the trip as dangerous, several said that it was no worse than bringing a ship into Montreal, and one official was emphatic in stating that he would rather bring a ship into Churchill than into Montreal. For one thing, he pointed out, a pilot must be taken aboard to make the long trip up the St. Lawrence River, while in Hudson Bay "we are on our own right up to Churchill port." He was pleasantly surprised at the heat in Churchill—it was 83 above—and asked me to make out a weather report of the temperatures at the port since the shipping season began so that he could show English people it was not all ice and snow in Canada's northern seaport. The next day the temperature rose to 91 above.

It is hoped in time to build up a two-way exchange of goods. This year only a few articles were unloaded at Churchill. I saw a few cases of whiskey consigned to the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission being unloaded, but for the most part the ships which came in last year rode high with a wide red band showing above the water line. A well-developed westbound flow of goods through Churchill would help greatly to reduce deficits at present incurred on the Hudson Bay Railway.

There is another angle to be considered here, an angle which is perhaps more important than appears on the surface. When food is in desperate demand, ships will go anywhere to pick up grain. But will they do it under normal conditions? Crews will go wherever they are told, and this is especially true in the British Mercantile Marine,

but wise shippers and captains will not always disregard the wishes of their crew members. Will the ships' crew want to come to Churchill under normal conditions, when all that is offered to them here is a beer parlor in a tiny nine-room hotel in a town of 444 inhabitants? Contrast this with the bright lights of Montreal. But the crew members I spoke to were quite satisfied to spend their shore leave at Churchill. Their reasons were all the same—this is the route to save money. They always left Montreal broke, but at Churchill they pocketed their well earned cash.

Churchill is one of the most modern grain loading ports in Canada. The loading process requires a minimum of human labor and supervision. But nevertheless the chief complaint of all the ship captains was the lack of men to help load. To handle the ships at Churchill last year the Harbor Board had available 40 or 50 men, most of them Indians, many of whom had never seen a transatlantic ship before in their lives. A newspaper report stated that 60 stevedores were coming from Montreal to assist in the loading there. Apparently these men never reached Churchill.

Churchill has many natural advantages. Grain is preserved there more easily than anywhere else on the continent, due mainly to the cold winters and the short summer season which prevents germination of the grain. The grain inspector at the elevator has a sample of wheat which has been there since 1932, and is still in a perfect state of preservation.

Churchill can be used as a distinctly western Canadian port of intake and outlet on a trade route too far removed from eastern Canada to permit the interests there to exact any tolls or levies for the handling of western commodities of trade. The facilities at Churchill represent, with the Hudson Bay railway, an investment of over 55 million dollars. It is up to the citizens of Canada, and of the West in particular, to see that this investment is not wasted.



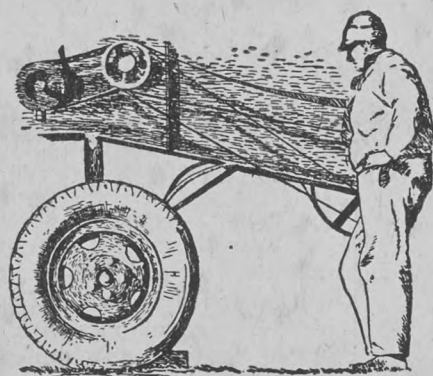
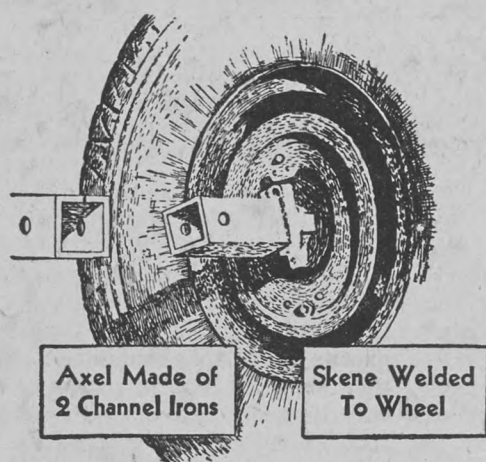
The force of longshoremen has been recruited from among the Indians.

IDEAS

from a Neighbor's Farm

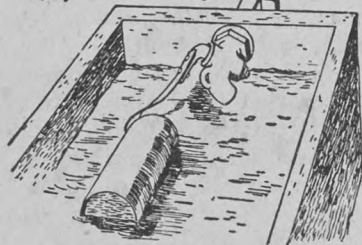
Safeway's Farm Reporter keeps tab on how farmers make work easier, cut operating costs, improve crop quality. Safeway reports (not necessarily endorses) his findings because we Safeway people know that exchanging good ideas helps everybody, including us. After all, more than a third of our customers are farm folks.

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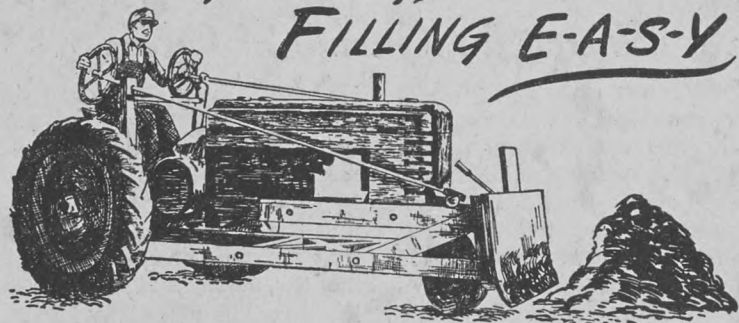
G. E. "Bud" Anderson of Vernon, B.C., has devised a system of interchangeable auto wheels to replace the standard equipment of iron wheels on moveable farm machinery. He can move his equipment faster and with less wear and tear, he says, on rubber. An example is his 28x46 International Separator (threshing machine) using the cast skenes from the wheel hubs. These he cut off to the length desired, welding each to a Ford or Chevrolet front end wheel assembly (retaining the brake drums on the wheels) and driving out the king pins and discarding the axles on the separator. To replace the separator axles he used channel irons, cut to the length of axle wanted and firmly fastened by bolts. The skene slips into the channel irons, as illustrated, is locked on with bolts and the machine is ready to move after the process is repeated on each wheel. Total time to affix or remove four wheels—half an hour.

WATER A FOR MR. PORKER PIG



Here is the way A. Coles of Strasbourg, Sask., waters his hogs and cattle. Water from a reserve tank is piped to various troughs, all of which have taps governed by floats for turning the water on and off. The float is a one pound Empress jam tin fastened to an arm of the tap. This keeps ample water in the troughs constantly.

MAKES GRADING, DITCH FILLING E-A-S-Y

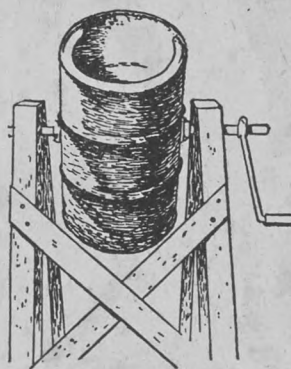


Here's a home made grader and ditcher that J. D. and G. C. Heptonstall of Mission City, B.C., built for their model "H" John Deere tractor. The detachable frame is largely 3x4's, with a 4'x12" steel plate mounted on planking for the blade. The lift is the steering mechanism from a 1928 Chevrolet. "We use it constantly," the Heptonstalls say, "for ditch filling, light grading and loading gravel on trucks from a ramp."

2 "EASY TO MAKE" BACK SAVERS

from the farm of Kenny Brothers, St. Germain, Manitoba

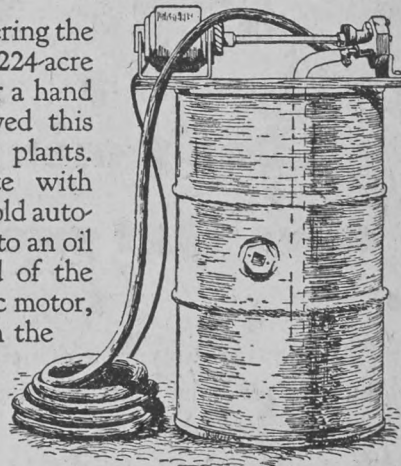
(A) WET MASH MIXER



To save mixing wet mash for chickens by hand, the Kenny Brothers solved the problem this way. They washed out a small oil drum, ran a shaft through it, put an automobile crank on one end of the shaft and erected it all on a stand. Water is put in, followed with cod liver oil and feed. A few half-turns of the handle and the mash is mixed and ready for use. To keep the mash mixture from splashing out, a wooden tension cover with top handle can easily be made.

(B) GREENHOUSE WATER SPRINKLER

With the problem of watering the greenhouses on their 224-acre farm getting too large for a hand job, the Kennys conceived this idea for sprinkling their plants. An oil pump, complete with shaft, was taken from an old automobile motor and bolted to an oil drum, attaching one end of the shaft to a 1/2 H.P. electric motor, driven by electricity from the greenhouse. Where it took 1 1/2 hours to water one greenhouse, they now do the job in 15 minutes.



A MODERN SAFEWAY IDEA IS ON-THE-GROUND BUYING



Safeway men who buy farm produce for Safeway Stores maintain offices in the areas where the produce is grown. In local telephone directories these Safeway buying offices are listed as "Easwest Produce Company."

These men are specialists and they "live" with the crop—keep in close touch with local growing conditions, and they know local grower problems. Safeway buyers do not collect or accept commissions, allowances or brokerage fees. They pay the going price or better, never offer a price lower than a producer quotes.

- Safeway buys direct, sells direct, to cut "in-between" costs.
- Safeway buys regularly, offering producers a steady market; when purchasing from farmers Safeway accepts no brokerage directly or indirectly.
- Safeway pays going prices or better, never offers a price lower than producer quotes.
- Safeway stands ready to help move surpluses.
- Safeway sells at lower prices, made possible by direct, less costly distribution . . . so consumers can afford to increase their consumption.

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[Dom. Dept. Agr. photo.]
The small tusks or black teeth of young pigs will irritate the teats of the sow unless removed. It is better to do this within a few hours of birth.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION "THE GUIDE"

Dressing Percentage and Prices

PERHAPS the principal reason why ceilings were not established for live animals during the war was the difficulty of arriving at price levels which would be fair, in view of the number of complicating factors involved. Cattle, for example, which produce the same grade of beef, may vary in yield or dressing percentage by as much as five per cent, and this may be true of both high and low grades of beef. It is the edible portion of the carcass, which, for practical purposes, determines its value, and if, as is true, cattle of similar appearance when alive may yield carcasses of different grades and different quantities of meat, to say nothing of the differences in the weight of by-products, it would be extremely difficult to establish ceilings for live animals.

It is fairly easy to calculate the effect of dressing percentages on dressed beef cost, especially if one takes no account of the credit from by-products, because if an animal weighs 1,000 pounds alive and dresses out 50 per cent, the resulting carcass obviously costs twice as much per 100 pounds as was originally paid per 100 pounds for the live animal. If a buyer pays \$12 per 100 pounds live weight for an animal dressing 48 per cent, the cost of the dressed carcass is \$25 per hundred. If the animal dresses 49 per cent, the beef cost would be exactly the same (\$25) if the buyer had paid \$12.25 per cwt. live weight, or \$12.50 for a dressing percentage of 50 per cent, and so on, so that a dressing

percentage of 54 per cent still produces beef costing \$25 per hundred dressed, if the live cattle price was \$13.50 per cwt.

The expertness of the live cattle buyer working for a large packing house lies in his ability to buy the number and quality of cattle required at a particular time by his company, in such a way that the cost of the dressed beef secured from them will be as low as possible, consistent with competition he must meet from other buyers. To achieve this result, he must be able to estimate reasonably well the quality of beef which an animal will produce and, especially, be able to estimate with fair accuracy the dressing percentage of a single animal, group or carload. If he should make a mistake of five per cent in dressing percentage, it might mean an actual yield of 50 pounds less meat per carcass than he estimated, which could mean a loss for his company of around \$400. Such losses are not encouraged.

Dressing percentage decreases, of course, as live quality decreases. A year or so ago tests made by Canadian packers on cattle intended for export beef, showed that of 225 cattle yielding Grade A beef, dressing percentage or yield varied from 51.6 to 56 per cent. On 294 cattle producing B grade beef, the variation was from 50.7 to 54.2 per cent in dressing percentage. The decrease was fairly consistent throughout seven grades, until in the lowest grade, the variation was from 42 to 47 per cent in dressing percentage.

Watch the Growth of Calves

THE average Jersey, Holstein or Ayrshire calf grows almost as much in height during the first three months of life as during the next 18 months, and increases in height during this first six-month period about five times as much as during the three-year period between the ages of two and five. Moreover, up to the age of five years, there is generally a 40 per cent increase in weight for each 10 per cent increase in height. Increase in weight, however, continues until the animal is seven or eight years of age, whereas growth in height is concluded at five years.

A newly born Holstein calf, on the average, is nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches greater in height than a Jersey calf, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches taller than an Ayrshire. By five years of age the Jersey averages practically 49 inches, the Ayrshire 50.4 inches and the Holstein 53.6.

Starting from the birth weights given above, according to average measurements taken at the Missouri Experiment Station, the Jersey calf gained $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height, the Holstein 10.6 and the Ayrshire 9.6 inches during the first six months. During the second six months, Jersey and Ayrshire calves each increased in height by six inches, and the Holstein by 6.3 inches. During the second year, however, the Jersey increased 4.7 inches, the Ayrshire 5.1 and the Holstein 5.7, while from two to five years of age, the Jersey and Ayrshire each increased 2.1 inches and the Holstein 1.9, indicating that between six months and two years of age, the Holstein heifer increases in height somewhat more rapidly than either of the other breeds, in proportion to its mature height.

Calfhood Vaccination at Agassiz

A SATISFACTORY and encouraging experience in the calfhood vaccination of calves against abortion, comes from the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B.C. W. H. Hicks, Superintendent, reports that strain 19 vaccine, secured from the Dominion Animal Research Institute, Hull, Quebec, was used throughout, and that a regular blood test program has been carried out in connection with vaccination. Up to and including 1944, the entire herd was tested six times yearly, and four times yearly since. Though two calves had to be treated a second time, all calves were negative to the blood test previous to vaccination, and positive afterward. Each calf was given a monthly blood test after vaccination until a negative reaction was secured. Similarly, no heifer was bred while she gave a positive reaction, but on the other hand, no single heifer had to be held over past the normal breeding age.

Calves were of an average of six months when vaccinated. Actual ages varied from four to eight months. On the average they became negative to the blood test six months after treatment. Moreover, during the entire five-

year period, no known abortion has been found in the herd, and except for the one cow, which was slaughtered, there has been no suspicious or positive reaction to the blood test except among the vaccinated calves. Of more than 20 vaccinated heifers maintained in the herd, all have calved normally, while an additional 20 are carrying first calves.

Mr. Hicks' conclusion, after five years with calfhood vaccination, is that when properly administered in conjunction with the blood test program, calfhood vaccination tends to be of definite and valuable assistance in successful herd management.

Rickets a Deficiency Disease

PIGS sometimes become crippled during the winter months, and this was, for a long time, thought to be due to lack of exercise. Actually, it is a deficiency in the feed, and is a disease called rickets. It is prevented by adding mineral and vitamin supplements to the chop. Outside runs in winter provide exercise and sunshine, but market pigs, as a rule, make somewhat greater gains during winter when kept indoors, provided they are well fed and cared for and proper supplements are added to the feed.

The Red Poll---A Dual-Purpose Breed

THE Red Poll—dual-purpose breed—is not numbered among the popular breeds of cattle in Canada, but in England, where the breed originated, the Red Poll Cattle Society has 800 members, and members of this breed are prized among their supporters for longevity, long periods of lactation, hardiness, economy in feed consumption, and for their early maturity as beef animals.

The color of the breed is red, a deep red for preference, though white on the udder and on the tip of the tail is permissible. A sandy color, tracing back in all probability to the original Suffolk Dun, though not a disqualification, is an objection. The head must be polled, naturally, and show neither horns, slugs or aborted horns. The nose is flesh-colored and black or blue is a disqualification. Black or blue spots may be permitted according to size and placing.

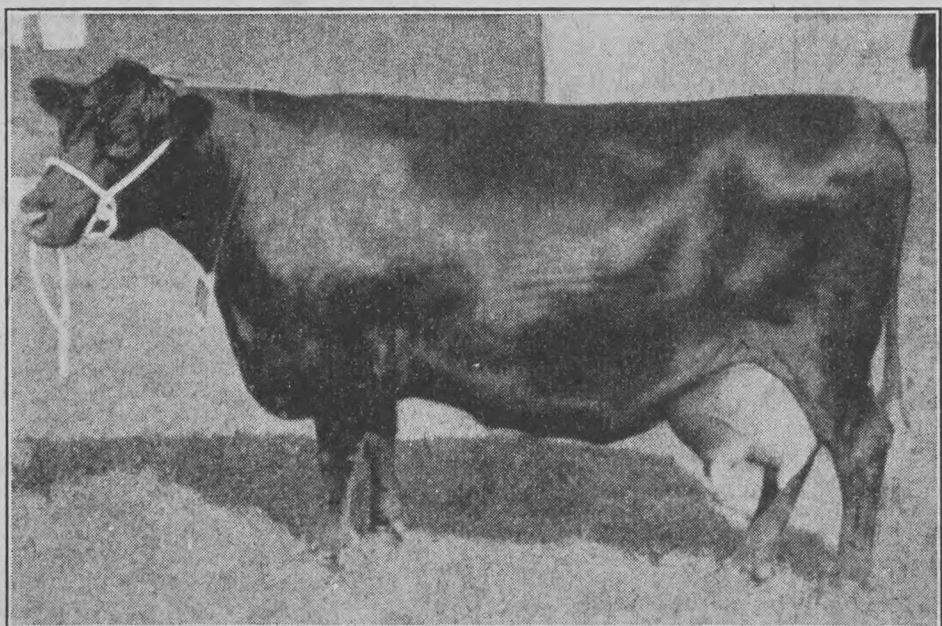
The Red Poll cow should be deep bodied, with well-sprung ribs and level back, hips evenly rounded and not too prominent. Legs are short and set well apart. She should be thick through the heart, and her skin should be fine and soft to the touch. The udder should be well-balanced, not pendulous, and should come well up between the hind legs and well forward. Teats of moderate size should be evenly spaced and point to the ground.

The Red Poll originated in England

from Norfolk and Suffolk cattle, as they existed at the end of the eighteenth century. The native Norfolk cattle were small, hardy, easily fattened, small-boned and horned. In color they were a blood red with a white or mottled face. The Suffolk breed were polled, and in color were red, brindle or dun. They were sometimes called the Suffolk Dun cow. They were a dairy breed, famed for the quality and excellence of butter produced from their milk. They were also notable for the length of their lactations and were said to produce more milk in proportion to their size and amount of feed consumed, than any other breed in England or Scotland.

Crossing was begun early in the 19th century between these two breeds, by a Mr. John Reeve. The first animal to be exhibited, a bull, was generally admired and was awarded a premium. From this early experiment, the present Red Poll, originally called Red Polled, has developed; and in 1862, the Royal Agricultural Society of England first instituted classes for Norfolk and Suffolk Red Polled cattle.

Though the Red Poll Society was not founded until April, 1888, a herd book was prepared beginning 1873. By the time the Society was incorporated, in 1888, there were 95 members with 111 bulls registered and 308 females. The most recent herd book contains registrations of 2,824 cows and 580 bulls.



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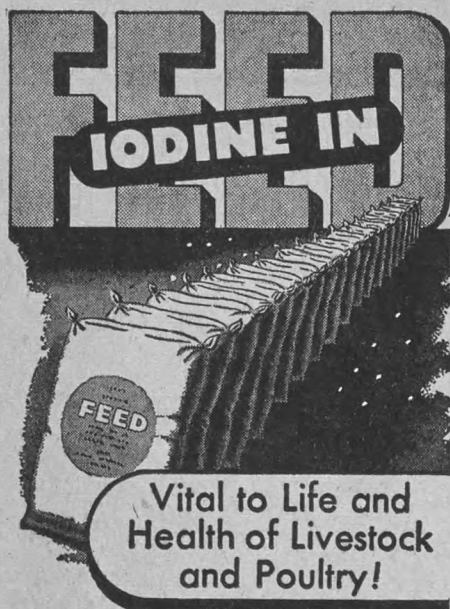
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Red Poll enthusiasts take great pride in the low percentage of herd replacements, consistent breeding, an average of around eight lactations per cow, with individuals producing 14 or even 16 calves, while continuing a high level of milk production up to the later years of their lives.

THE Canadian Red Poll Association, organized 42 years ago, had 182 members in 1945, and 15,012 pedigrees recorded until the end of that year. During the year, 625 registrations were entered, of which approximately two-thirds were from the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, with much smaller numbers in Manitoba and Ontario, and only a few in B.C.

Until recently, the Canadian champion Red Poll cow, as determined by Record of Performance tests, was Merry Sunshine, with a record of 15,472

pounds of milk and 683 pounds fat. Just recently Oatland's Coral, in the herd of A. B. Pocock, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, finished her fifth lactation period, and achieved Canadian championship for the breed both in milk and butterfat, with 18,134 pounds of milk and 748 pounds fat as an eight-year-old in the 365 day division. Her five lactation periods have yielded 64,459 pounds of milk and 2,573 pounds fat, with an average for the five periods of 12,891 pounds of milk and 514 pounds fat, and an average test of 3.97 per cent. During the five periods, her butterfat test varied from 3.8 per cent in the second test as two-year-old, to 4.12 per cent in her recent test as an eight-year-old. She was a 1,565 pound cow, and grand champion female for the breed at the 1944 summer exhibition at Regina.

Easier Sheep Tick Control

SPRAYING sheep for ticks or keds is as economical as dipping, can be done just as rapidly, and is a lot easier on both the sheep and the men doing the work. This is the conclusion reached at the Dominion Experimental Station at Lethbridge after testing the spraying method in 1945 and again in 1946. Spraying has been developed as a tick control method in Australia, New Zealand, and to some extent in the United States; and in 1945 the idea occurred to officials at Lethbridge to use the warble sprayers for sheep as well as for cattle. There are quite a large number of these sprayers now in use throughout the range area.

The results were very satisfactory indeed, according to Dr. K. Rasmussen, Assistant Superintendent at Lethbridge. Of various materials used, DDT was found to be most effective, although slightly higher in cost. It was found advisable to devise a short three-nozzle boom for the spray rod to enable the work to be done faster and more economically. The sheep are crowded into a small pen and sprayed as efficiently as possible from the top only. Spraying should be done a short time after shearing, and the spray seeps down through the wool next to the skin of the animal and eventually reaches any keds which attempt to hide on the belly.

Dr. Rasmussen pointed out to a Country Guide representative that the spray does fail to get between the front and the hind legs, but he said experience had indicated a sufficient residual effect of the DDT to take care of the few ticks that might hide in these places. They move around and eventually are eliminated.

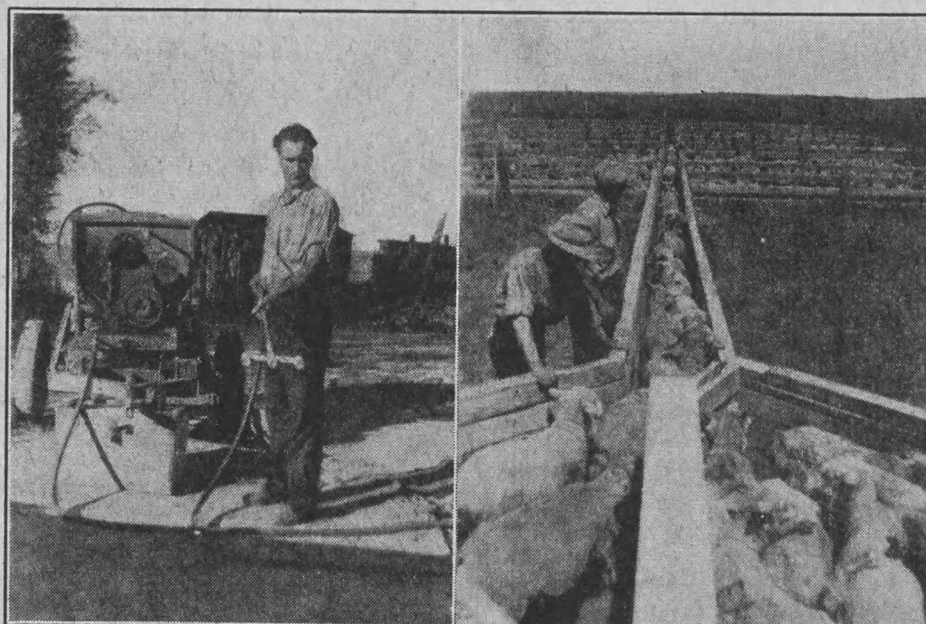
In 1945, the average infestation was found to be 435 ticks per lamb. So far, no toxic or injurious effect has been

noticed after spraying, either in 1945 or 1946. Some work done in the United States indicated that there might be as much as six months' residual or after-effect of the spraying, but Lethbridge officials are not prepared to go this far. They have noticed, however, that the spray is effective for a considerable time after it is applied.

In Australia and New Zealand a special and fairly extensive type of machinery has been designed, in the form of a revolving power spray, which sprays both the top and the bottom of the animal, but experience so far at Lethbridge seems to indicate that spraying from the top only is fairly effective and most practicable.

IN the Lethbridge tests, the DDT was used in 1945 in the form of an emulsion, and last year as a wettable powder, which, when mixed with water, forms a suspension. In 1945, both one per cent and .5 per cent solutions were used on six-weeks-old, heavily infested lambs. In 1946, shearling ewes were treated one month after shearing, and a group of shearling rams eight weeks after shearing. The spray was applied at 350 pounds pressure, and with this amount of pressure a good penetration was secured on sheep sheared a month before spraying. On the shearling rams, sprayed two months after shearing, the wool was from an inch to 1½ inches long, and penetration to the skin was not quite so satisfactory, although all of the keds on the sheep at the time of treatment were destroyed. Some keds, hatched later on these rams, probably survived for a considerable time.

It was concluded that the best time to spray is from one to three weeks after shearing, the latter time being preferable owing to a slight tendency to skin burn under high pressure used



Left: The three-nozzle spray rod designed for sheep spraying at Lethbridge. Right: Crowding sheep through fairly narrow pens and saturating the wool from above gives best ked-spraying results.



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if the spraying is done too soon after shearing.

Herding the sheep into narrow pens four to six feet wide, and spraying their backs until thoroughly saturated, has been found the most satisfactory method, and requires about ¼-gallon per lamb, ½-gallon per ewe one month after shearing, ¾-gallon per mature sheep two months after shearing. Other commercial preparations were used along with DDT and gave satisfactory kills at the time of treatment, but were not considered quite as satisfactory for spraying as DDT, owing to the residual toxic or poisoning effect of the latter, which destroyed many keds but had no noticeable effect on the sheep.

Horned Cattle Cost A Lot

FOR some time the numbers of horned cattle going to market have been increasing, according to all reports. This is true in each of the four western provinces, and it is true in spite of the fact that on most of the larger ranches in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan, operators have for long recognized that dehorning ought to be a standard practice. It is true in spite of the additional fact that for years the prairie provinces have penalized horned cattle by discounting the price and making a deduction which goes into a special horned cattle fund to be used for the general improvement of the livestock industry.

The percentage increase in horned cattle marketed has been greatest in B.C. and least in Saskatchewan, though in actual numbers of cattle, the increase has been greatest in the latter Province. In 1940, only 5.6 per cent of B.C. cattle marketed carried horns, but in 1945 the percentage was 10.4 per cent. In Alberta, the increase was from 13.1 per cent in 1940 to 18.1 per cent in 1945. In Saskatchewan, the lowest percentage for any recent year was 18.8 per cent in 1942, which increased to 20.5 per cent in 1945, in which year there were 101,341 horned cattle marketed from that province. In Manitoba, in 1941, there was 13.1 per cent of all cattle marketed carrying horns, but in 1945 the percentage had risen to 18.7 per cent.

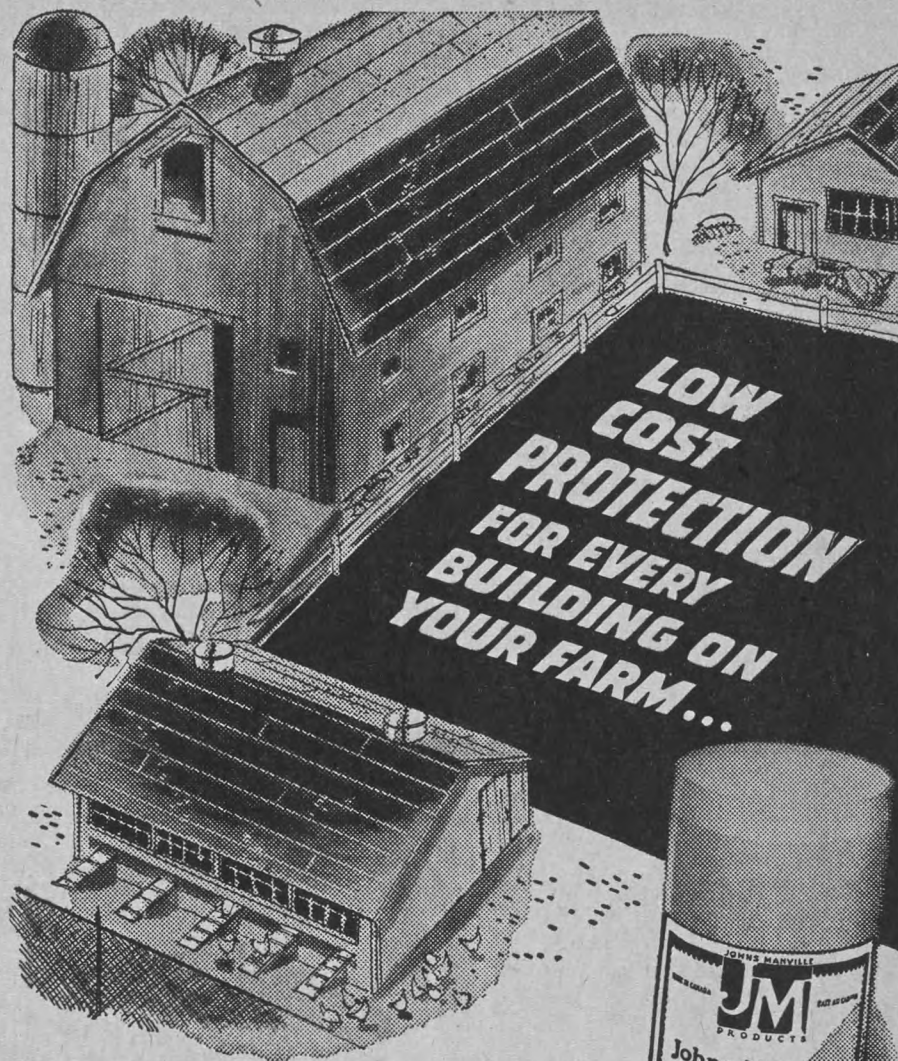
The horns on feeder and market cattle are useless, uneconomical and injurious, as has been proven experimentally many times. Feeder steers dehorned at the beginning of the feeding period will not make the same gains as those previously dehorned, while generally speaking, horned cattle tend to gain less because they fight more and do not feed together as contentedly as the cattle without horns.

Rapeseed Meal Protein Supplement

IN VIEW of the amount of rapeseed grown in western Canada primarily as an oil seed crop, recent information from Lethbridge as to the feeding value of rapeseed meal by comparison with linseed meal, is of interest.

Rapeseed meal is now being manufactured in western Canada, and at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, a 55-day feeding trial with lambs given protein supplement in addition to native pasture, was conducted. One group of lambs received a quarter pound per day per head of rapeseed meal, while another group was given linseed oil meal cubed, to the same amount.

Differences in daily gains were not significant as between the two groups, both being in prime condition and bloom when the trial was ended. The lambs did, however, show a decided dislike at first for the rapeseed meal, and would not eat it. After mixing with a small proportion of the linseed cubes, they learned to eat the rapeseed meal after a week or two, and continued to eat it readily.



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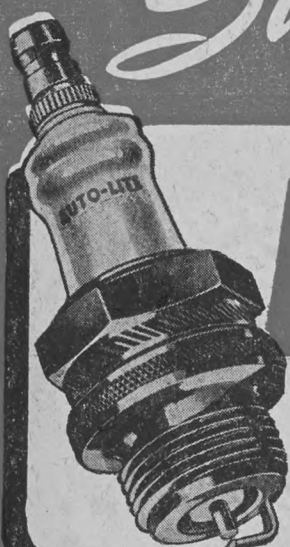
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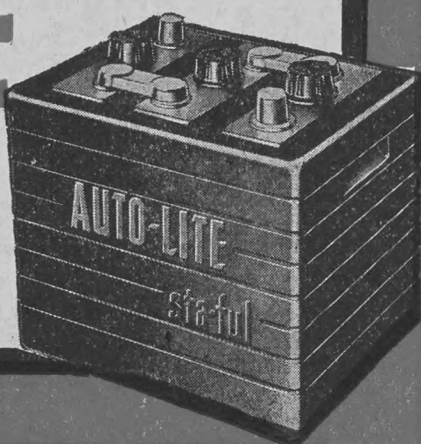
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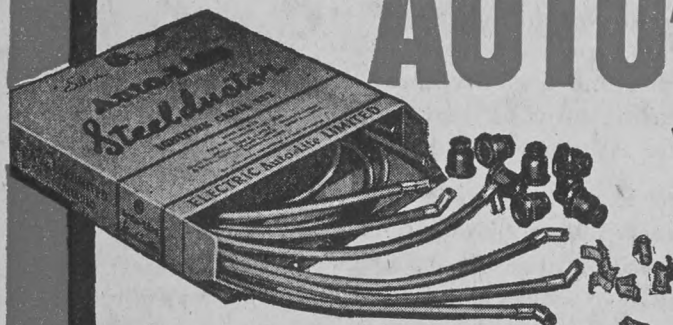


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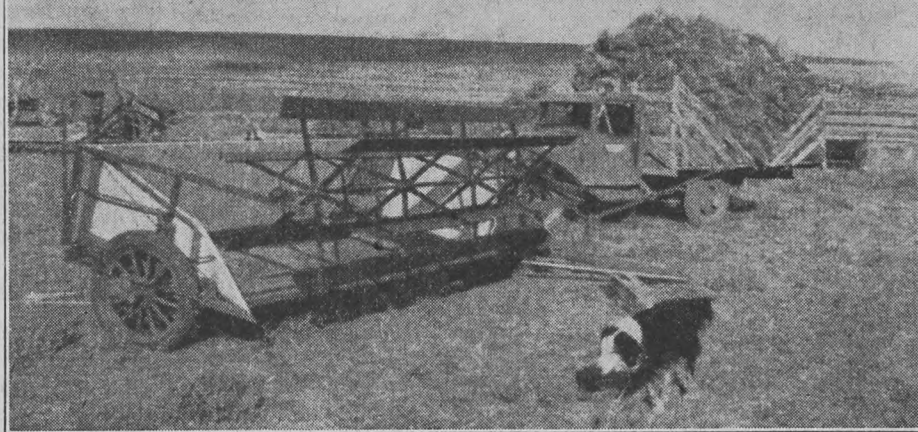
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FIELD



Home-built Swather

THE illustration shown herewith was furnished by E. Tilney, Plenty, Saskatchewan. It shows a home-made swather built from two old McCormick binders and additional materials such as hardwood, canvas, sheet metal, paint and bolts, which cost in the neighborhood of \$65.

Mr. Tilney said that his big job was to change the frame from a left-hand

to a right-hand cut. The grain wheel of the swather was taken from a model T Ford, and a shaft was turned and threaded to fit the regular bearings of the car wheel. It replaces the old straight axle. Of special interest is the owner's statement that the home-built swather cuts a 14-foot swath and has given no evidence of warping of the table during operation, even on rough ground. Delivery and the finished swath itself are satisfactory.

Dry Belt Pasture Mixtures

PASTURE mixtures suitable for dry areas are necessarily different from those which are possible or most desirable for areas where moisture is more plentiful. But in almost any area, mixtures of grasses and legumes possess advantages over single crops, since they produce more variety in the resulting feed, yield more heavily and provide green and therefore more palatable pasture over a longer period. The advantage of a legume added to a grass in a pasture mixture, is that the legume is not only able to forage for food to a greater depth of soil, but increases the nitrogen content of the soil, owing to its ability to take nitrogen from the air. To avoid danger of bloating in cattle or sheep, D. H. Heinrichs, Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, recommends that no more than 20 per cent of the stand in many grass-legume mixtures should consist of the legumes.

Western Canada has been handicapped, owing to its lack of satisfactory varieties of suitable forage crops, especially for permanent pasture and hay mixtures. At the present time, for level and rolling sands and sandy loam soils, a 12-pound mixture consisting of Fairway crested wheat grass, four pounds; common or parkland brome, six pounds; and Ladak alfalfa, two pounds, is recommended. For level loam soils, a 10-pound mixture of Fairway crested wheat grass, eight pounds; and Ladak alfalfa two pounds is advised. Where the land is rolling and the soil is loam, the mixture recommended is the same as for sandy soils; and for level and rolling clay loams and clay soils, an addition of two pounds of slender wheat grass to three pounds Fairway crested wheat grass, five pounds common or parkland brome, and two pounds of Ladak alfalfa are recommended for a 12-pound per acre seeding.

Treating Seed Is A Good Habit

By J. E. Machacek, Plant Pathologist, Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg, Manitoba

FARMS and garden seeds are living things and, like other living things, are subject to many ills. Some of these ills cause only temporary discomfort, while others may be crippling, and still others may be fatal. Total or partial immunity to some of these ills may be bred into living things but, with most ills, some outside protection, prophylactic measure, or medicine is required.

The ills or diseases of seeds may be divided into several classes based on the nature of their effect on the seed. Firstly, the seed may be merely underdeveloped, or shrunken, or it may not contain nutrients in desirable proportions as in piebaldness. Secondly, the seed may be exposed to severe cold during its development, this resulting in the death of the seed embryo or germ, in a more or less permanent distortion of the embryonic tissues, or in a prolonged dormancy. Thirdly, the seed may be subjected to molding where non-parasitic fungi, growing on the surface of seed, excrete substances that poison the embryo. Fourthly, the seed may be damaged by improper threshing, this resulting in a cracking of the

seed coat and an exposure of the food supply in the seed to rotting, or in a partial or complete destruction of the embryo. Fifthly, the seed may be invaded or contaminated by various kinds of fungi or bacteria, this resulting in seed discoloration, transformation of the seed to a kind of mummy, destruction of the subsequent seedlings, root rot, or conditions known as Ergot or Smut. Lastly, the seed may be attacked by various storage insects that either bore into the food supply within the seed, or into the embryo.

For seed that is shrunken or otherwise poorly developed, a little extra care in preparing the seed-bed is necessary. In other words, the weak seedlings from poorly developed seed need to be coddled during the early stages of their growth until they can fend for themselves. Seed disinfection may aid such seedlings in their development, but, for this kind of seed, proper nutrition appears to be more important than seed treatment.

Frosting of seed, if not resulting in death of the kernel, results at least in some loss of germinative vigor. Frosted

seed often benefits from seed treatment, but not enough, and, when frosting is suspected, a germination test on the seed should be made. If necessary, the rate of seeding can be raised to compensate for the seeds not germinating. If frosted seed germinates too poorly (less than 50 per cent), good new seed should be secured.

Molding of seed, resulting in either the death or a weakening of the seed embryo, also may not have its effects completely offset by seed treatment. As with frost injury, a germination test, possibly followed by an increase in seeding rate or change of seed, is usually required.

Threshing-injury or cracking in seed is common in western Canada. It is one of the principal reasons why most farm seeds respond favorably to seed treatment. With this disease, the treatment is applied to give the seed protection against soil-inhabiting micro-organisms. Otherwise, these organisms may enter the kernel through the fractures in the seed coat and may use up or spoil the reserve food within the seed. In either case, germination is weakened, but with treatment this does not happen.

WHEN the seed is invaded or contaminated by fungi or bacteria, seed treatment is usually beneficial in that it increases the percentage of seeds germinating and prevents the disease from developing. It also may increase the yield. The nature of the treatment applied, in this case, depends on the depth within the seed to which the organisms have penetrated.

With insect injury to the seed, treatment benefits the seed in a way similar to that in the case of threshing injury. The seed, however, should be tested for germination and if the percentage of germination is low, new seed should be acquired, or the rate of seeding raised to make up for loss in germination.

The materials used for treating seed are of many kinds and their action is due mostly to chemical activity, except in the case when hot water is used. The success of any treatment depends on the degree to which it controls the disease without injury to the seed. With some seed diseases, such as the loose smut of wheat and barley, complete control of the disease is so important that it is considered more practical to allow some injury to the seed than to allow any of the disease in a seed lot to survive. With practically all seed disinfectants, there is a slightly injurious effect on the seed, but the benefit from controlling disease usually exceeds and masks the damage from treating.

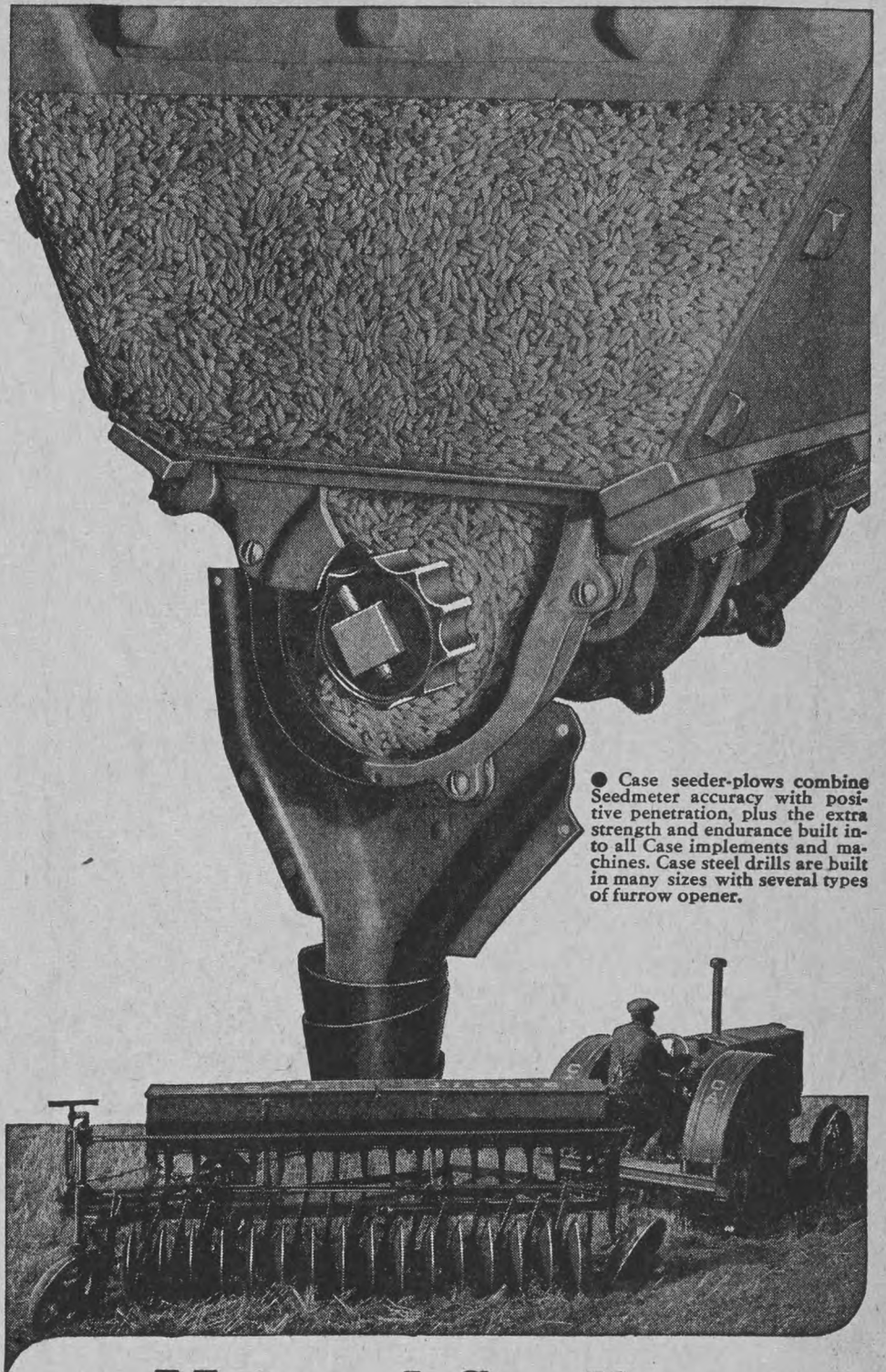
Treatments may be applied to the seed in either a dust or liquid form. Some commercial seed disinfectants are usable in both forms, but care should be taken to follow the printed directions on the disinfectant container. With seed disinfectants in which the

active ingredient is poisonous to man or animals, particular care is needed to avoid breathing in the material or feeding treated seed to livestock.

Where the seed is shrunken, frosted, injured by threshing, moldy, infected by superficial fungi or bacteria, or is injured by insects, seed disinfectants such as Ceresan, Leytosan, Lunasan, Arasan, and Spergon may be applied to the seed with a good chance that the germination will be improved and that disease-producing micro-organisms will be destroyed. Ceresan and Leytosan are particularly well adapted for such general use. Lunasan is also satisfactory but it is not yet generally available. A common feature of these three proprietary materials is that they all contain mercury and are poisonous. Arasan and Spergon do not contain mercury and are said not to be poisonous but, in general, they have not proven to be as satisfactory for use with cereals as the three disinfectants just mentioned. They have, however, proven to be very satisfactory when applied to the seed of garden or truck crops. With all these materials, care should be taken that they are not applied to damp seed, unless it is intended to sow the seed shortly after treatment.

With deeply seated diseases, such as the loose smut of wheat and barley, treatment of the seed with hot water is required. Wheat seed is put into loose bags in quarter-bushel lots, soaked in water for four hours, then dipped for two minutes in water at about 120° Fahr. and finally soaked in water, held at 129° Fahr. for ten minutes. With barley, the final dip lasts for ten minutes in water held at 128° Fahr. The grain is then cooled at once in cold water, drained, and spread out to dry. This method of treatment is cumbersome and should be used only where it is necessary to control loose smut in seed needed to plant a seed plot. Some loss in germination is to be expected. Recently, it has been found that there is scarcely any loss in germination in barley if the seed is soaked in cold water for 10-12 hours followed by a 13-minute dip in hot water held at 127° Fahr. The difficulty of treating seed in these ways makes it advisable for the farmer to purchase registered or certified seed instead.

Treatment of cereal seed with a solution of formaldehyde is now not recommended. This treatment tends to weaken seed germination and seems to predispose the seedlings from treated seed to attack by root-rotting fungi. This damage from treatment is relatively small when the seed is physically sound and not mechanically injured. However, as mechanical injury is so common and difficult to detect and as equal if not better control of seed-borne diseases is achieved through the use of disinfectants such as Ceresan, treatment with the latter kind of materials is advisable.



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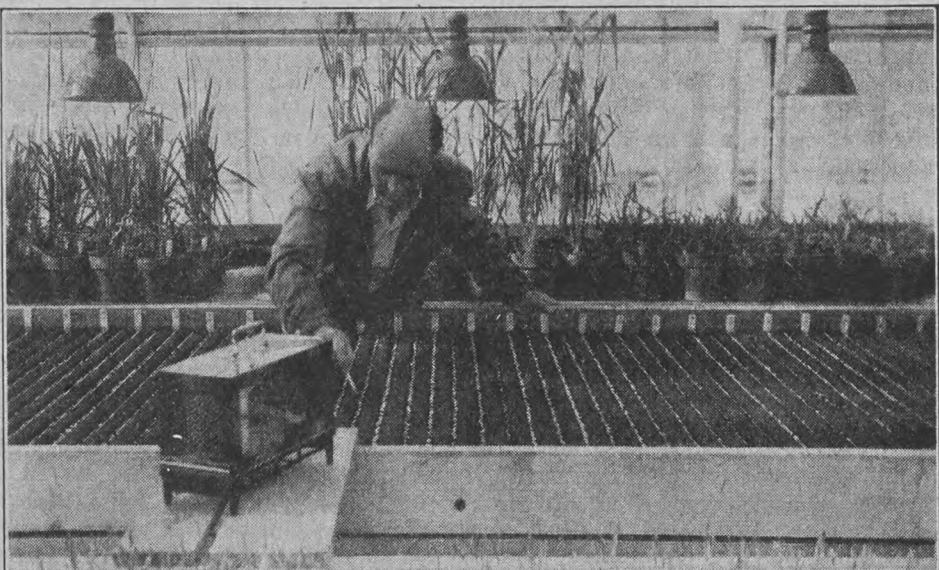
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[Dom. Dept. Agr. photo.]

Spacing corn seed in seed disinfection trials at the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology, Winnipeg.



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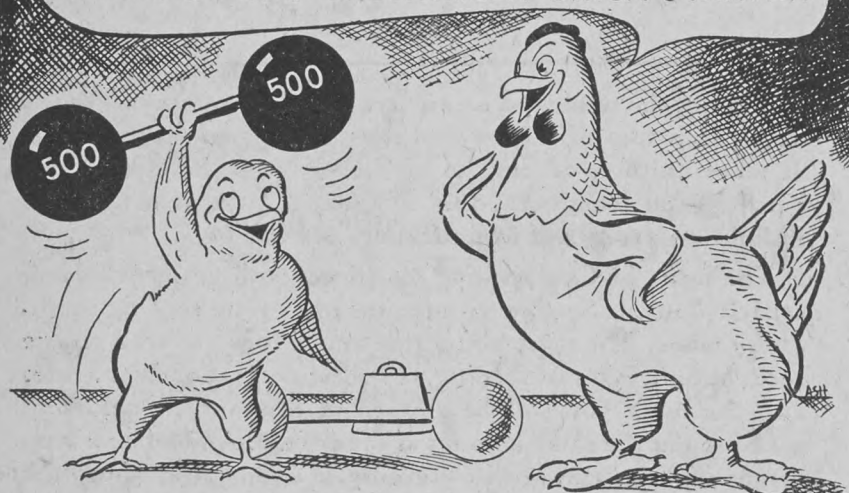
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Wheat Needs A Germination Test

It would be advisable this year to conduct a germination test on all wheat intended for seeding this spring. Germination tests can be made at home, or they can be arranged through the Plant Products Division, Department of Agriculture, through offices located at Winnipeg, Saskatoon or Calgary.

Much grain in some parts of western Canada was weathered to a considerable extent during the 1946 harvest season, and appears to be showing a comparatively low germination. If seeded at the usual rate, the yield is likely to be much lower than will be warranted by the amount of moisture available.

In many cases it is probable that wheat intended for seed will not germinate more than 60 to 75 per cent. If the germination is only 75 per cent, it is obvious that only 45 pounds of a 60-pound bushel will germinate. This proportion will also hold true for any additional seed added from the same source, so that an additional 20 pounds of the same seed must be added for every bushel, in order to secure 100 per cent germination on the basis of the amount seeded in normal years. It would probably be advisable to add a little more, even, than 20 pounds, since among the 75 per cent that does germinate, there will probably be a proportion of weak seedlings.

Malting Barley Premium Needed

As this is written, no final announcement has yet been released from Ottawa as to what is to be done to increase barley production this year. The recommendation of the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference was that an acreage payment should be made instead of the equalization payment which has given rise to so much criticism in the past.

As indicated in the report of the Conference published in The Country Guide for January, this recommendation was tied to another, calling for a marked increase in the premium offered for malting barley. It was realized by the Conference that, without this long overdue inducement to barley raisers, the mere substitution of an acreage payment would be entirely inadequate to bring about the necessary increase in acreage. This would be especially true in areas actually adapted to the production of barley where yields are

much higher than the average of around 24 bushels per acre over the prairies. If growers in these areas cannot look forward to some increase in returns over and above a few dollars per acreage payment, there will be little encouragement for them to grow barley in 1947.

This important factor in the problem of increased barley production was well enough understood by those attending the Conference, but in the daily press where most of the publicity on the subject has so far appeared, the important element of an increase in the malting barley premium has received very little attention. It is to be hoped that by the time this article is read, a Dominion Government policy for 1947 will have been finalized and announced.

Basic Custom Rates For Machinery

It may be that many farmers who do a certain amount of custom machine work for their neighbors are not always able to decide on the fairest custom charge for the work done. The Western Agricultural Engineering Committee in 1943 approved a scale of basic rates for horses, tractors and machinery, which affords a foundation for such charges, to which can be added operating costs in order to arrive at a custom charge per hour of use.

The basic rate for horsepower recommended is six cents per hour for each horse in the outfit; for tractors, three cents per hour for each \$100 of value when new. The basic rate for seeding and harvesting machines, as well as for tillage machines, is likewise based on the value of the machine when new, and in the case of seeding and harvesting machines, is 17 cents per hour for each such \$100 value, and for tillage machines, 12 cents per hour for each \$100 of value when new. These basic rates are calculated to include depreciation, interest, repairs and upkeep, a reasonable charge for risks involved in custom work, and they also include allowances for moves between jobs, collection of bad debts and financing the purchase of fuel.

To these basic rates, however, it is necessary to add operating costs per hour, which include the cost of fuel, oil, grease, feed for horses, and labor. Since these costs vary as between districts, no general rate can well be suggested.

Alfalfa Improvement Going On

As a high-yielding source of nutritious feed for all classes of livestock, as a crop important wherever it can be grown for the purpose of soil conservation, and as a cash seed crop in areas adapted to this purpose, alfalfa occupies a unique place in Canadian forage crop production. During the war years the money value of this crop reached a level of more than \$40 million; alfalfa seed production in favorable years has exceeded nine million pounds; and as much as five million pounds of seed has been exported to meet a demand which at present exceeds our total Canadian alfalfa seed production.

The total acreage devoted to alfalfa in Canada has reached 1,540,000 acres, almost equally divided between eastern Canada and the four western provinces. More than 90 per cent of eastern production comes from the Province of Ontario, but among the western provinces, while Manitoba leads with 300,000 acres, the acreage of British Columbia (79,000) exceeds that of Quebec (68,000). Alfalfa acreage in the three prairie provinces almost equals that of Ontario. Acreage in Alberta (281,000) is almost equal to that of Manitoba, while the Saskatchewan acreage (103,000), in spite of climatic difficulties, is 50 per

cent greater than that of Quebec.

In few other crops has a single variety met with such wide acceptance. Grimm is the only variety of alfalfa grown to any considerable extent in western Canada according to Dr. S. E. Clarke, who, until very recently, was for long years in charge of forage crop investigation at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current. This variety is, in the words of Dr. Clarke, "highly regarded also in eastern Canada, in the northeastern States, in the United Kingdom and in many parts of Europe."

No single variety of any crop, however, will satisfy for long the modern farmer and plant breeder. Grimm, while fairly satisfactory in western Canada, is not perfect, and many other varieties, including Ladak, Siberian, Cossack, Hardistan, Hardigan, Viking, as well as Ontario Variegated have been tried out at our universities and experimental stations. Ladak, first imported from Montana about 1927 by the Range Experiment Station, Manyberries, Alberta, appears to be more winter hardy, drought tolerant and disease resistant than Grimm. It has also outyielded Grimm slightly, especially in the first cut. Some farmers have successfully grown Ladak for seed

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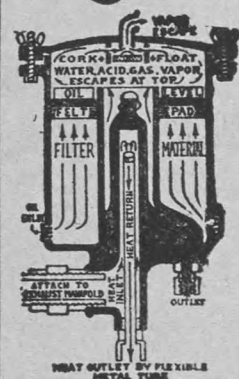


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production and have found a satisfactory market, but Grimm has been so well established in the irrigated districts of Alberta and in northern Saskatchewan, as well as in the trade, that its position has so far not been challenged in these areas.

THE need for improved alfalfa varieties however, has been emphasized not only by the susceptibility of Grimm to bacterial wilt and crown rot, but also by need for a variety which will not be so likely to cause bloat in livestock, and will withstand close grazing. Bacterial wilt, which occurs in nearly all of the principal alfalfa areas of the United States and does the most damage on irrigated or spring flooded land, has emphasized in recent years the need for newer and better varieties.

Ladak, while susceptible to crown rot, is more resistant than Grimm to bacterial wilt, and it is therefore recommended at the present time for new seedings which are intended to be left down for a period of five or more years. Grimm is satisfactory for use in short time rotations, according to Dr. Clarke, or as long as it continues to yield satisfactorily. Meanwhile, wherever bacterial wilt is a problem, growers should take care to avoid excessive flooding, cutting too often or too late in the fall, or cultivation or pasturing while the crop is wet, in order to avoid injuring the plants and spreading the disease. Dr. Clarke advises: "Cultivation of disease-infected fields is not advisable. If possible, wilt-free stands should be harvested before taking the machinery on to infected fields. Badly infected fields that have been plowed up should not be reseeded to alfalfa until the old infected alfalfa roots have thoroughly decayed."

Crown rot, unlike bacterial wilt, develops quickly, affects the crown of the plant instead of the root, and kills the plant during the spring months only. It tends to develop where the alfalfa is cut too often or too late in the fall, or is the result of insufficient moisture during the late fall months, an unusually hard winter, or any condition that lowers the vigor of the plant.

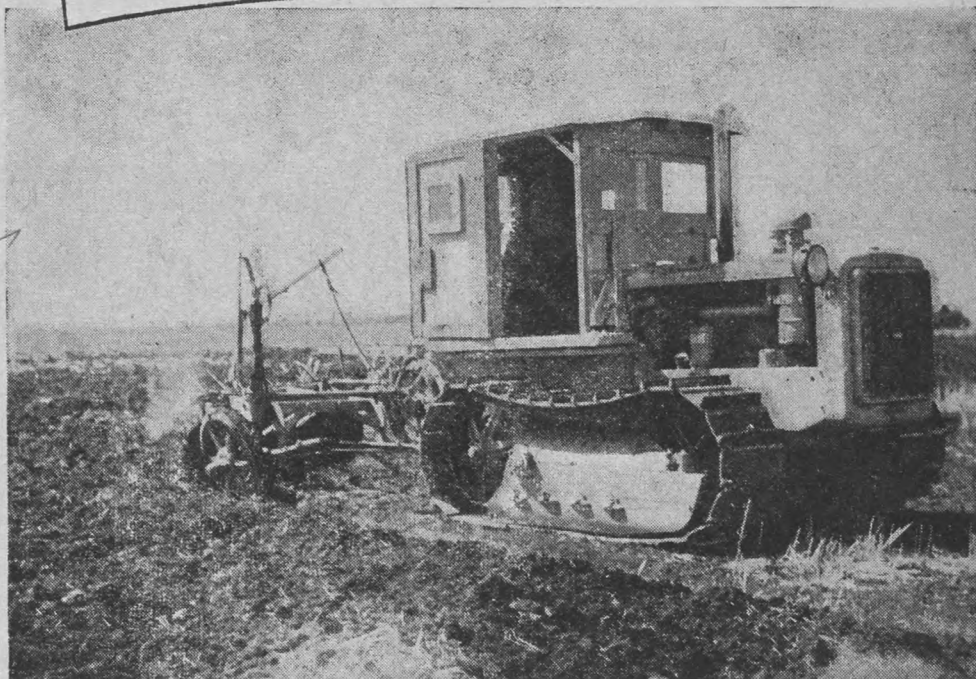
Plant breeders have devoted considerable attention to alfalfa during recent years, and have, in the interests of efficiency, developed some specialization at different institutions. At the present time, bacterial wilt of alfalfa is being specially studied at the Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, in co-operation with the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology at Edmonton. In Saskatoon, the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory is giving special attention to seed production and other problems related to the development of improved strains of alfalfa. Alfalfa breeding work was begun at the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, in 1938. The Ladak and Siberian varieties have been used principally at Swift Current, and some very promising selections and hybrids have been secured. In the heavy May frosts of 1946, which affected western areas especially, the temperature fell to eight degrees above zero at Swift Current. This froze all the Grimm alfalfa and most of the Ladak, but the Siberian variety, and certain Ladak selections, were not damaged at all. The Siberian variety, while extremely hardy and tolerant of drought, produces very little seed, and even this is difficult to harvest. It does, however, produce strong root stocks, and this characteristic has been transferred to hybrid selections of Ladak breeding, so that at the present time, some of the selections under test and increase, appear to be of good forage type, produce seed fairly readily, are hardy, drought tolerant, and have strong root stocks which spread underground at a depth of six to ten inches.

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Continued from page 7

year as Dairy Commissioner. Mr. Singleton was born into the Ontario cheese business. His father, J. H. Singleton, operated four factories in the late eighties, in partnership with his brother. He purchased full control in 1890, and by 1908 operated 20 factories in Leeds and adjoining counties. Three sons followed him in dairying: A. R. as a creamery operator at Beachburg, Ontario; W. M. became Director of Dairying in New Zealand; and the subject of these comments, who, after working in his father's factories from 1894-1899, took a course at the Kingston Dairy School in 1901, the Guelph Dairy School in 1902, Madison (Wisconsin) Dairy School in 1903, then became instructor in a group of his father's factories in Leeds and Lanark counties from 1903-06. He became instructor in milk testing in the Kingston Dairy School 1904-11, in buttermaking 1912-13, and was assistant chief instructor for eastern Ontario 1909-13. Joining the Dairy Branch at Ottawa as chief inspector of dairy products in 1914, he was placed in charge of the division of dairy markets and cold storage in 1920.

During World War II, Mr. Singleton has borne additional heavy responsibilities as chairman of the Dairy Products Board which was and still is responsible for the filling of Canada's cheese, butter and condensed milk contracts with the United Kingdom.

BORN in Jutland, Denmark, Dr. C. P. Marker, retired in 1934 and living in Edmonton, served Canadian dairying, particularly in the western provinces, for a period of 43 years. Arriving in Canada in May, 1890, and after working as a dairyman on the Wm. Davies farm, Markham, Ontario, and at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, he joined the dairy branch under Dr. J. W. Robertson in April, 1895, taking temporary charge of a creamery at Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. During the next two years he visited creameries in Alberta, assisted with a travelling dairy in British Columbia, helped in the organization of the first creamery on Vancouver Island (the Cowichan Creamery at Duncan) and was engaged in construction work in the winter creameries of Prince Edward Island. In February, 1897, he was placed in charge of the Alberta creameries, and when the new Province of Alberta took over these creameries, he became the first Dairy Commissioner for Alberta on May 1, 1906. He was also Professor of Dairying at the University of Alberta, receiving an honorary degree in 1924. For the period 1910-22, he was Danish Vice-Consul at Calgary, and in the latter year was knighted by the King of Denmark. Extended recognition was given in these columns to the services of Dr. Marker, in the issue of The Country Guide for February, 1943. His work will always be synonymous with progressive Canadian dairying, and his name held in honor, especially in connection with the development of grading standards for cream and butter, and the growth of the creamery butter industry in the prairie provinces.

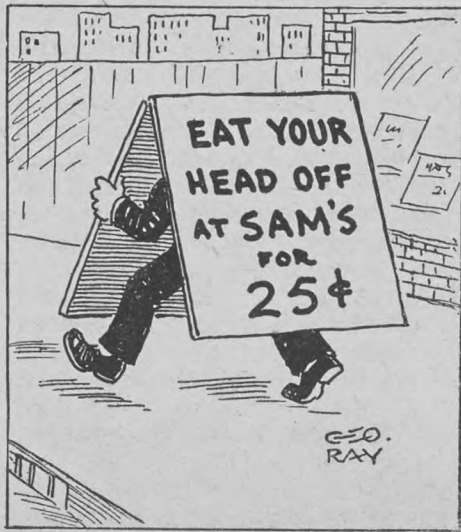
LORNE A. GIBSON, who retired as Dairy Commissioner for Manitoba in 1945, after 28 years of service to Manitoba dairying in that capacity, was born 65 years earlier in Prince Edward Island on April 19, 1880. At seventeen years of age, he was assistant at Dunstaffnage Factory, and for the period 1899-1903, he was in charge of butter and cheese

production. During the years 1902-3, he attended short courses for buttermakers and cheesemakers at Charlottetown, Sussex, N.B., and the dairy school at Guelph. After completing his course at Guelph, he was placed in charge of the Government creamery at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, and transferred to Churchill in 1905. He became dairy instructor at the Manitoba Agricultural College, and creamery inspector for the Manitoba Government 1906-7; chief dairy inspector for the City of Winnipeg, 1908-9; assistant manager of the Hygienic Dairy, Winnipeg, 1910-13; dairy produce grader for Manitoba in 1914, and was appointed Dairy Commissioner for the Province in 1917. Always a close friend of the dairy industry, his special interest was the improvement of methods in creamery butter manufacture.

THE final figure in this gallery of portraits is that of P. E. (Percy) Reed, Dairy Commissioner for Saskatchewan since 1918. During this 29-year period between then and now, Mr. Reed has favored and had a hand in every progressive move touching the dairy industry not only of Saskatchewan but of western Canada. He has seen the Saskatchewan butter industry grow from an output of five million pounds from 38 factories in 1918, to more than 48 million pounds from 62 factories in 1944, and the average output per factory increase during the same period from 131,816 pounds in 1918, to 777,918 pounds in 1944.

Mr. Reed is a native of Halton County, Ontario, and was raised on a dairy farm near Georgetown. By 1903, he was old enough to have achieved an associate diploma after a two-year course at the Ontario Agricultural College. Following this came a period of farming, and attendance at the Guelph Dairy School in 1906. In 1913 he migrated to Saskatchewan, where he was engaged in extension work for the University of Saskatchewan, until he became dairy inspector under the provincial department of agriculture in 1915, chief dairy inspector in 1916, and dairy commissioner two years later. During the years 1924-26, he was production manager for Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries. Just prior to his appointment as dairy commissioner, he took a special dairy course at Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Since February, 1919, Mr. Reed has been secretary of the Saskatchewan Dairy Association, and as such has been its guiding star. Always recognizing that the dairy interests of the three prairie provinces were practically identical, he was a leading figure in organizing the Western Canada Dairy Convention, an occasion for inter-provincial discussion and co-operation which was temporarily discontinued by the war. Now, probably within sight of retirement, Mr. Reed can feel that he has achieved an honored place in the history of Canadian dairying, and know that he has made for himself a host of friends throughout Canada.



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4.00	2.50	1.50	3.00
16.75	8.85	4.65	15.25
29.00	15.00	7.75	26.00
11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00
18.00	9.50	4.75	16.25
31.00	16.00	8.00	29.00
12.00	6.50	3.50	11.00

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29.00	15.00	7.75	26.00
11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00
18.00	9.50	4.75	16.25
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Approved			
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16.00	8.50	4.25	14.00
31.00	16.00	8.00	27.00
3.00	2.00	1.00	9.00
18.00	9.50	4.75	15.00
29.00	15.00	7.50	28.00
11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00
18.00	9.50	4.75	16.00
29.00	15.00	7.50	28.00
11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00

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10.00	5.50	3.00	9.00
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31.00	16.00	8.00	28.00
10.00	5.50	2.75	8.00
16.00	8.50	4.25	14.00
32.00	16.50	8.25	29.00
4.00	2.50	1.50	3.00
Gtd. 100% Live Arr.			Pullets 96% Acc.

WE OFFER FROM OUTSTANDING R.O.P. BREEDERS:
R.O.P. Sec. Gen. W. Leg. Ckls., each 50¢
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White Leghorns only; hatching every Monday

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All Stewart's Leghorns, Rocks, Reds and New Hamps. are Special Quality R.O.P. Sired. Write today for illustrated Catalog and Price List.

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Regina R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns			
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R.O.P. Sired	100	50	25
15.75	8.35	4.40	14.25
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4.00	2.50	1.50	3.00
16.75	8.85	4.65	15.25
29.00	15.00	7.75	26.00
11.00	6.00	3.25	10.00
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Kills lice on cattle, hogs and horses, ticks on sheep. Price delivered, 2-lb. tin 75¢, 10-lb. carton \$3.50, 25-lb. carton, \$7.75.

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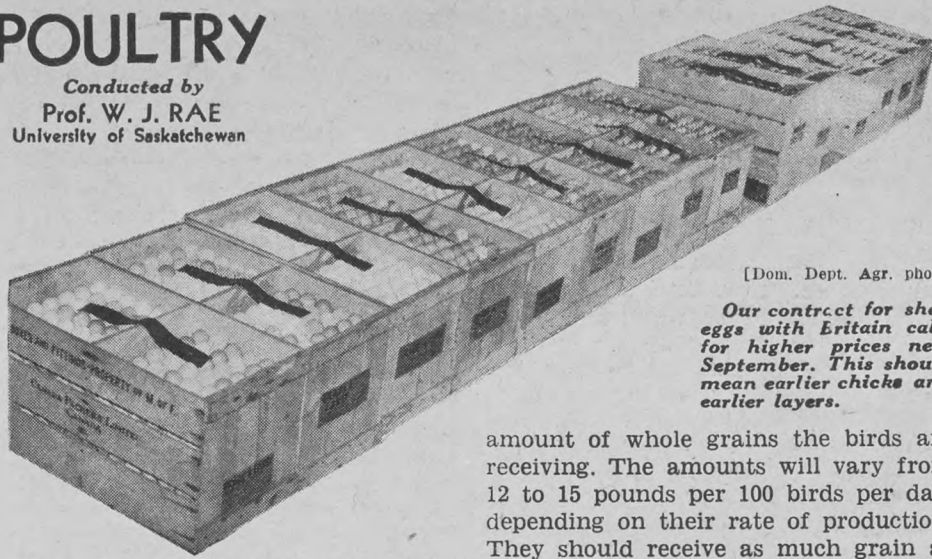
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Interesting Folder and Prices on request.

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POULTRY

Conducted by
Prof. W. J. RAE
University of Saskatchewan



[Dom. Dept. Agr. photo.]

Our contract for shell eggs with Britain calls for higher prices next September. This should mean earlier chicks and earlier layers.

Preparing for the Baby Chicks

THE care which baby chicks receive during their first few weeks of life is very important. If they do not receive the best of attention at this time, growth may be retarded during the summer and egg production delayed in the fall. Such an occurrence will adversely affect returns, since egg prices are higher during the fall and early winter months. As well as good care for the chicks, attention must be given to the preparation of the brooder house prior to their arrival. All the movable equipment should be taken out for a thorough cleaning. Next, the walls and floors should be scraped and washed with a disinfectant (one-half pound of lye to ten gallons of water). When completely dry, whitewash the walls. If the walls are of a smooth finish, such as shiplap, a white casein paint can be used with excellent results.

In order to dry the house at this time of year, it will be necessary to start a fire in the brooder stove. Now is a good time to check on its operation, to find out if everything is working properly. Place the stove in the centre of the house and raise it up from the floor, placing it on a tin mat or bricks. Check the pipes and make sure that they are boxed off where passing through the loft and roof. To check the thermometer, place it in a pan of water (95 to 100 degrees) along with a clinical or other reliable thermometer. Compare the readings while the bulbs are still under water. If the brooder thermometer varies by more than a degree, discard it and purchase a new one. At the same time, check the wafers by immersing them in the pan of water. If they expand immediately, they still contain fluid and can be used.

Check also on the insulation of the walls. This is done by removing the top board of the inside wall and noting the height of the shavings. It may be necessary to add a sack or two. Round off the corners using wire, tin or wood in order to prevent piling up of the chicks. Now cover the floor with several inches of litter. At least two days before the arrival of the chicks, start the stove again to make sure the house is comfortable and warm.

Production of Hatching Eggs

MANY factors enter into the production of hatching eggs. The feeding of a good hatching mash, the proper amounts of whole grains, the correct number of males, and extreme cold, all have a bearing on the problem. A laying mash is satisfactory for the production of eggs but will not produce eggs that will hatch well. The ingredients so necessary for the eggs to hatch are not present in sufficient quantities in a laying mash—they are not required for that purpose.

The usual recommendation is to commence feeding a breeders' mash at least four weeks prior to saving eggs. However some increase in hatchability may be expected in a shorter time, but maximum results cannot be expected before then. Another thing to check on is the

amount of whole grains the birds are receiving. The amounts will vary from 12 to 15 pounds per 100 birds per day, depending on their rate of production. They should receive as much grain as mash, since nearly all mashes are formulated on this basis. The over-feeding of whole grains will correspondingly lower the consumption of mash. It is the dry mash which contains the nutrients so necessary for good hatchability.

The correct number of males is also important. Too many males as well as too few will result in poor fertility. According to the breed kept, six to eight males per hundred pullets are sufficient. Some breeders make a practice of alternating the males in their breeding pens. Care must be taken though, to keep the same males together throughout the breeding season. The introduction of a new male invariably results in fighting and a subsequent loss in fertility. During real cold weather the combs and wattles of the males may become frost-bitten. This will also lower hatchability. It is becoming a more common practice to dub the males, but this can be done only in the summer or early fall. At this time of year, should the wattles and combs of the males become frost-bitten, about the only thing that can be done is to bathe them with glycerine and water.

The Art of Poultry Keeping

IN the early days of poultry husbandry, any advancement in breeding, feeding, and housing was made on a trial and error basis. It can be said that poultry raising at that time was an art. Today, however, poultry raising is a science based on our newer knowledge of feeding, breeding and management. It is well to remember, though, that scientific care of our birds is not enough. They are not egg-machines, but are sensitive and highly geared animals which respond to their surroundings. There is still an art in caring for chickens, whether baby chicks or layers. We sometimes forget this fact and assume that if we have a bred-to-lay strain which is well fed and housed, they need little attention and will continue to lay at a high rate.

The difference between success and failure is often a slight and apparently insignificant factor. We must be careful in the management of our birds. Much can be learned by standing in the house or pen for a short while each day, and watching the birds. If they are busy scratching in the litter or eating the dry mash as well as singing, everything is under control. If, on the other hand, they are standing around, perhaps huddled up in one corner, then watch out for a drop in feed consumption as well as egg production. Check on all possible causes such as drafty quarters, colds, a change in feed or some management practice. If the layers or breeders go into a slump, check for the possible cause. If you are able to find the cause, remedy it immediately, but even so it may take a few weeks for the birds to recover. An easy way to check on body weight is to wait till the birds are on the roost. Then just at dusk, walk along in front of the roosts, handling the odd bird to see if she is up to weight.



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1947

Place your order today for preferred dates.

R.O.P. Sired White Leghorns, New Hampshires and R.I. Reds. Hatchery Approved New Hampshires, Light Sussex, Australorps, Austra-White Cross and Leghorn-Hampshire Cross.

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Barred Rocks, \$16.75 per 100; New Hampshire, \$16.75; Rhode Island Red, \$16.75; Black Minorca, \$17.75; Wyandotte, \$17.75; White Rocks, \$17.75; Buff Orpington, \$18.75; Light Sussex, \$18.75; White Leghorn, \$15.75. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Send \$5.00 deposit per 100, balance later. Free circular.

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Top Notch Chicks Early

An order now for delivery when you say, will assure you of having a flying start in 1947 with the kind of chicks you want on the date you want them. And at the lowest price too! If prices go up, you pay only the price at time of order. If prices drop, you get full advantage. Top Notch chicks are all husky, healthy, Approved, from highly productive, Government Approved pullets tested breeders. Our up-to-date methods of pre-selection and handling assure your complete satisfaction. Our customers come back to Top Notch year after year. Write today for our free catalog. Also laying and ready to lay pullets for immediate delivery.

TOP NOTCH CHICKERIES
Guelph, Ontario.

CO-OP. CHICKS FOR 1947

Patronage Dividends Are Your Savings
R.O.P. sired chicks, in White Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Approved only in New Hampshires. Price List on Request.

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Success in poultry depends on the quality of the day-old chicks. The strong healthy Rump & Sendall chicks are the result of over a quarter of a century of selective breeding for improved quality.

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Each unit broods successfully up to 150 chicks 6 to 8 weeks on as little as one gallon a week of kerosene. You can brood as many chicks as you desire by having more than one unit.

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when prices are highest. Year after year egg prices in the fall are at their peak and the only chick that will lay these profitable fall eggs is the early hatched chick. So take a tip, order chicks now and clip your coupons next fall. Big chicks lay big eggs. Big eggs bring top prices. It's just a matter of simple arithmetic. If your chicks are well grown, they're going to lay big eggs. So make sure your chicks are the big, husky, livable, growable kind backed by years of pullorum testing and breeding. Tweddle chicks have given satisfaction for 22 years and they are starting another banner year for many, many satisfied customers. Our business has been built on repeat orders. You, too, will be satisfied with Tweddle's Time-tested chicks. Send for free catalog and price list.

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Britain calling for earlier Fall shipment on eggs. Poultrymen preparing to meet demand by ordering February Chicks. Our three hatcheries now booking orders for early 1947 R.O.P. Sired and Approved chicks. Order now and secure delivery date priority. Write for 1947 Pringle catalog and Flock Record Book.

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Rescue, a desirable apple-crab hybrid. These were grown by John Lloyd, Adanac, Sask.

HORTICULTURE

Lillooet Claims Attention

SOME time ago a letter from A. W. A. Phair took us gently to task for having had so little to say recently about the Lillooet area in B.C., which he contends is rapidly coming to the front. Japanese Canadians, moved in from the Coast, have become the principal producers of tomatoes for a new cannery which has already had two successful seasons. Normally possessing one of the longest seasons in Canada, the cannery was able to operate until about October 20 last fall, at which time, though one or two light morning frosts had been experienced, apples were still out on the trees. The first hard frost, according to Mr. Phair, generally comes about the middle of October, although it ranges from as early as September 23 to as late as November 9.

Spring opens up very early in March, as a rule, so that potatoes can be planted about March 20, and tomato plants set out about the middle of April under caps. A box factory recently began the manufacture of tomato and apple boxes and an apple packing plant is associated with the cannery, which permits the shipment of around 20,000 boxes. Irrigation is practised and the climate is moderated by the fact that Lillooet is only about 800 feet above sea

level. Among vegetable and truck crops, Hubbard squash and Zucca melons up to 125 pounds are grown.

Mr. Phair reports that a few apple trees were planted as long as 80 years ago in this area, one of which is still living. A few more trees were brought in about 60 years ago; and the first commercial orchard, consisting of Yorks, Ben Davis, and Wealthy, was planted by Paul Santini and is still producing. Mr. Phair himself planted the first up-to-date orchard about 1914. At the time he brought in 60,000 grafts and started a nursery, but unfortunately the venture was ruined by World War I. Around fifteen years ago, a 200-acre orchard containing 7,000 trees, was set out about 18 miles below the town. A number of other growers in the area have orchards. Most of the newer ones contain Delicious, MacIntosh, Jonathan and Grimes Golden

For the information of readers not familiar with the geography of British Columbia, Lillooet is located on the west bank of the Fraser, where the highway north from Squamish crosses the river—or, by way of the main highway, north from Chilliwack through Hope to Ashcroft—or westward from Kamloops on the same highway, but bearing northwesterly from the point where the main highway turns south to Ashcroft.

Good Northern B.C. Seedling Apples

WHEN the late George Chipman started to distribute seeds of the hardiest available apples through The Country Guide, in the hope that some day, among the thousands of seedlings raised, one would be found sufficiently hardy and of good enough quality to be the "Million Dollar Apple" for the prairies, there were many who were rather skeptical of anything really worthwhile coming of it.

Now that some of these seedlings are coming into bearing, we will soon be able to judge the value of the project by its fruits. So far as I am aware no really high class and truly apple has yet appeared among these seedlings raised on the prairies, but in northern British Columbia some very good results have already been secured.

Last August while visiting Mr. Frank Hutton, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station at Prince George, his head gardener, Mr. Braa-then, took us out to visit the Bowyers, who moved from northern Saskatchewan to British Columbia about 20 years ago and are now living about 20 miles north of Prince George. The first 16 miles was good gravel (the Summit Highway, which will eventually go right through to the Peace River country), but the last four miles was so badly rutted from recent rains that we had to walk almost four miles, which brought us to the Bowyer homestead shortly before noon. Mr. Wm. Bowyer had gone to town with the team that morning, leaving only Mrs. Bowyer, his father (over 90) and the youngest daughter

at home; and with old-time prairie hospitality we had to share their noon meal with them before looking over their apple orchard.

While seated around the table, we mentioned that we had seen quite a few signs of bear since we left the highway and this brought to Mr. Bowyer's mind an encounter he had earlier in the summer with a bear. While he was taking the sheep to a pasture about half a mile from the buildings one morning, a large bear came out of the bush and headed for the sheep. Thinking only of the safety of his sheep, Mr. Bowyer, though unarmed, ran between them and the bear. Bears in this part of the country usually scurry for the bush when they see a human being, but this one was not afraid of humans and kept on coming. The old gentleman knew it was useless to try and run and being more afraid for his sheep than for himself he held his ground even when the bear, now within a few feet of him, got up on its hind legs and towered over him. Such a show of courage was too much for Bruin and he got down on all fours and slowly walked back into the bush.

After lunch we all went out to see the apples. The tender seedlings had all died, or been cut and only the hardy seedlings were left. Quite a goodly portion of these were bearing and I have never seen a sturdier or healthier lot of apple trees. There was absolutely no sign of winter injury whatsoever and a large proportion of the fruits ran from two to 3½ inches in diameter. At that

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If choking, gasping, wheezing, coughing Bronchial Asthma attacks rob you of sleep and sap your vitality, accept this liberal trial offer: Get the prescription Mendaco from your druggist and see how quickly it loosens and removes thick strangling mucus, thus giving free easy breathing and restful sleep. Under the liberal trial offer, unless Mendaco frees you from the suffering of Asthma attacks, you simply return the empty package and get all your money back. You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. So don't suffer another day without asking your druggist for Mendaco.

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Of immense value for the North and West and other short season districts. Highly desirable for all other areas too as an extra early sort producing fine quality ripe fruit as much as two weeks or more before most other varieties. Has been a sensation on the Prairies since 1943, including such districts as Lethbridge and Brooks, Alta.; Indian Head and Swift Current, Sask.; Brandon and Morden, Man. Around Calgary, where first distributed under the name of "Alberta", gardeners were simply "wild" about it. At Lethbridge Early Chatham ripened a week to twelve days before other extra early varieties. At Morden, Man., it has yielded as much as 20% to 40% greater crops than other good earlys. Early Chatham is dwarf, non-staking, and may be planted as closely as two feet each way. Fruits uniform, fine shape and colour; delicious quality. Average about 2 1/4 inches across but frequently larger. Order direct from this advertisement. (Pkt 15¢) (oz 75¢) postpaid.

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DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.**

Strawberry and Raspberry Plants

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STRAWBERRY (June)—Glenmore (a new variety, hardy and heavy producer), Improved Dunlop, Minnesota, Ralph, Aroma (Everbearing), Gem.
Choice of one or two varieties, 25 for \$1.00; 100 for \$3.00
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Newman, Newburg, Madawaska, Rideau.
Per dozen, \$1.00
Shipping charges prepaid. State railway, station and Post Office.

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We specialize in berries and other small fruits. Write for free descriptive price list.
Originators of Sparta, Pixie, and Sweetheart strawberries.

HONEYWOOD NURSERY
PARKSIDE, SASK.

time none were ripe enough to sample, but we have since had samples of over a dozen of them sent us. Some of them are, of course, only of mediocre quality, but amongst them were some quite good dessert apples and a few that besides being crisp and juicy had that sharp tang that denotes an apple that is a good cooker also.

Whether these apples will be hardy enough on the prairies remains to be seen, but they looked in much better health than an orchard of Hibernals that we saw about 30 miles south of Prince George. They will certainly be hardy throughout quite a bit of the Prince George area, where named varieties of standard apples are not grown at the present time.

Mr. Hutton secured budsticks of 19 distinct seedlings to be propagated for trial at the various plant breeding stations; and arrangements have been made to propagate about six of the best for sale on a royalty basis.

The climate of Prince George is much colder than on the lower Fraser and 50 degrees below zero is not unknown. However, from what I could gather there is little wind and the cold snaps are not of long duration.—F. L. SKINNER, Dropmore, Man.

You Can Avoid Sunscald

HUNDREDS of persons on the prairies have been badly disappointed when their trees have, from time to time, been affected by a form of winter injury known as sunscald. After growth has well begun in the spring, injury to the trunk has been noted in the form of a cracking and dying of the bark, usually on the south or southwest sides of the trees. Eventually this area develops into an area of dead bark which not only interferes with the growth of the tree, but it is unsightly and may shorten the period of fruitfulness.

The injury is due to the fact that the south and southwest sides of the trees are unprotected from the warming rays of the sun during the early spring period of March and April, when the other sides of the trunk remain at an even cold temperature. The afternoon sun, beating on the exposed portion of the trunk, causes thawing of the sap to be followed by freezing during the night. This process may be continued day after day and result in the rupture of the inner cells of the bark, with the result that these cells and all of the bark area affected, die. If the area is not too large and the dead bark is cut away with a sharp knife so that the fresh, live tissue is exposed, and if the exposed wood underneath the dead area is painted over with a coat of white lead mixed with lamp black to give it a greyish appearance, the area may grow over and, in time, heal up.

It is much better, however, to avoid sunscald, which can be achieved by protecting the exposed side of the trunk during the early spring weeks, so that the first warm rays of the sun cannot have this undesirable effect. Anything which will stand between the sun and the bark will be satisfactory. An upright board, or, if there is no danger from mice, a sheaf of grain. All that is needed is something that will catch the sun's rays and prevent the alternate freezing and thawing which damages the cells and kills the bark.

Dwarf Apples

Q. (Regina, Sask.): Frequent comments are read in journals about dwarf apple trees. Are these dwarf types suitable for prairie gardens?

A. Dwarf fruit trees are small in tree stature due to the slow growing roots on which the variety is grafted. Such roots restrain growth of the tree above ground. Unfortunately, none of the commercial dwarfing roots for apples is hardy. Strains of Paradise or Doucin crab are mostly used. They are adapted only to mild climates.

The Flower Garden

By Dr. C. F. PATTERSON
Department of Horticulture
University of Saskatchewan

(1)—Perennials From Seed

MANY of our most serviceable hardy perennial flowers are propagated by seed. This method of propagation is convenient and offers to many gardeners greater possibilities in gardening than do the methods employed in propagating plants vegetatively. The least costly method of obtaining plants is by seed and most gardeners find it necessary to be economical in their gardening projects. For a few cents one can often obtain sufficient seed of a plant to provide 50 or a hundred plants or more, where a corresponding number of plants purchased might require an outlay of several dollars. While the use of seeds may involve a delay of a year in having bloom, plants from seed will, in most cases, bloom well during the second year and may during that year equal in bloom plants purchased the year before.

Among the perennials usually propagated by seed, the delphinium occupies a place of distinction. Few perennials are rivals of it for stateliness and dignity. For a dominating note in a perennial border, this flower is without a peer.

Perhaps the best known of the highly desirable forms of this flower are the Giant Pacific Hybrids. The plants of these are tall, bearing flowers over two inches in diameter in long spike-like racemes with a uniform taper. A variety of colors and of color combinations is found and a range from pure white, through mauve, lavender and blues to a deep rich violet is obtainable. These colors are available in the unmixed forms.

A COMPANION to the delphinium and an old fashioned perennial that is dear to the hearts of flower growers is the perennial hollyhock. A row of hollyhocks with a suitable background can be a thing of beauty and a great joy for part of the growing season. Owing to a deficiency in inherent hardiness, the plants of this splendid perennial often fail to survive the winter, however. Young plants appear to possess more resistance to cold than do older plants. This inherent tenderness can be overcome, to a considerable extent, however, by treating the plants as biennials and giving them substantial protection the first winter. This involves starting plants from seed each spring, but no attempt is made to save the plants after the second season.

An effective method of protecting the young plants during the first winter is that of cutting the tops down to the ground level and taking up the underground parts and burying them a short distance below the surface just before winter sets in. A trench 18 to 24 inches in depth is made and the plants are placed at an angle in the bottom of this trench. Moist soil is placed around the roots and soil is added until the roots and the crown are covered. The trench is then filled with dry litter, such as leaves or straw. Soil to a depth of two or three inches should cover the litter. Near the end of April the trench is opened, the frost allowed to come out of the soil covering the plants and the plants set where blooming is to take place.

Plants of the hollyhock will often winter reasonably well when given a good covering of dry litter. The tops are cut down to the ground surface and just as winter is setting in, the litter is applied to a depth of 18 to 24 inches. This covering should be removed about the end of April.

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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

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Veteran Meets Sad Death

Widespread sympathy is felt for the family of Victor Thomas Low who was accidentally drowned when his truck plunged through the ice on the Wampas River in the vicinity of Reindeer Lake, 150 miles north of Flin Flon. Services were held from the United Church at Foxwarren. The War Veterans paraded in force and gave their farewell salute to a departed comrade. Victor was born at Foxwarren, July 4, 1916, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Low, Jr. He served in the R.C.A.F. overseas. —Foxwarren, Man.

The First Carload of Peas

Jack Downing, a local grower, produced over a carload of Dashaway Peas last season. This was the first carload ever shipped from this point. The yield was about 30 bushels per acre. —Kellogg, Manitoba.

Wins Second Prize in Barley Contest

Clifford S. Erratt received many congratulations on the success of his barley entry in the National Barley Contest. Clifford won second prize in the Regional and fourth in the Provincial, and was also the recipient of ten bushels of Montcalm barley. He attended the banquet at Saskatoon where the prize-winning awards were made. —Saltcoats, Sask.

—And, Yes, A Jeep

Farmers of the Renwer district have various means of transporting their grain from their farms to the elevator. On a recent occasion four loads of grain approached the U.G.G. elevator. One load was in a truck, one in a wagon drawn by a tractor, one in a wagon drawn by horses and one in a rubber-tired wagon drawn by a jeep. —Renwer, Man.

Honors Veterans

A large crowd gathered in the Community Hall recently to pay tribute to all those who had joined the Armed Services. A social evening and dance was held and a presentation made to each one of the 50 who had joined up. The Rev. Fr. R. A. Barbeau made the presentation address, which was ably responded to by Mr. Joel Sletterdahl, on behalf of the Service Personnel. The many organizations who participated in making this unique event a success were well repaid for their efforts. —Picardville, Alta.

Wins National Barley Contest

Congratulations have been showered upon J. A. Wylie, of Norquay, champion winner of the National Barley Contest sponsored by the brewing and malting industries.

Framed certificates were presented by the Hon. I. C. Nollert, Saskatchewan minister of agriculture, to Mr. Wylie and to Messrs. Richard Platte, Nipawin; Henry Bouche, Antler; and C. S. Erratt, Saltcoats, second, third and fourth prizewinners respectively.

The presentations took place at a banquet tendered by the Saskatchewan Brewers Association in the Bessborough Hotel, Saskatoon. —Norquay, Sask.

Hospital Project

The local Board of Trade has been negotiating for hospital facilities for some time and recently purchased a building from the Assiniboia Airport. It is the intention to turn this building over to the hospital board as soon as it has been formed and also to turn over any funds that may be collected. The idea is to have the hospital built and maintained under the Union Hospitals Act. —Wood Mountain, Sask.

A Community Rink

The residents of Clyde and district are to be congratulated upon the addition of a third sheet to their curling rink. This addition is the result of community effort—funds being raised by subscription and all work donated. Messrs. A. Zaczkowski, L. G. Nelson and J. E. Hess were the moving spirits behind the project, while much credit is due to Father Sullivan as foreman of construction and willing worker. —Clyde, Alta.

Builds Modern Hatchery

Mr. Carleton, who for a number of years worked with the government as an inspector of poultry, has built a modern hatchery 32x62 feet and has installed up-to-date electric equipment with a capacity of 57,000 eggs. For the past two seasons temporary quarters were used until such time as material was available for building. Last season approximately 160,000 chicks of all varieties were hatched and a ready market, mostly local, was found.

Credit is due the Carletons for their untiring efforts towards helping improve the standards of poultry flocks in the Peace River area, and Mr. Carleton's thorough knowledge of poultry has certainly been a great asset to the district. At the present time there are practically enough approved flocks in the district of different varieties to supply the eggs required by the hatchery. —Grande Prairie, Alta.

Well-known Young Farmer Mourned

The loss of one of its most outstanding younger members, Lyman Oliver Hauger, who was killed in a crossing accident recently, is deplored by citizens of Dawson Creek.

Mr. Hauger was born in North Dakota August 30, 1919, and came to the Dawson Creek district when one month old. He received his schooling and then took up farming, managing his father's farm here. He had taken a prominent part in community affairs and was a well-known member of the U.G.G. local. —Dawson Creek.

A Fine Community Achievement

New Community Centre in Beaverlodge cost approximately \$85,000, the money being raised entirely in the district by donation and selling shares which will be redeemed as income warrants. The building is 180 feet long, 42 feet wide, with a cement basement 12 feet high, and a stucco finish on the outside walls.

Included in the plan are a dance hall and a theatre capable of seating 600 people. In the basement under the dance hall is a complete high school, and under the theatre there will eventually be a bowling alley. The whole building is completely steam heated by a large stoker-fed steam boiler.

It is truly a Recreational Centre of which Beaverlodge and district can be, and are, justly proud. —Beaverlodge, Alberta.

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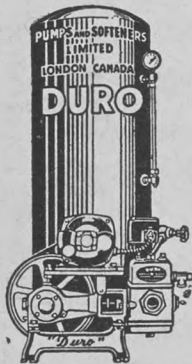


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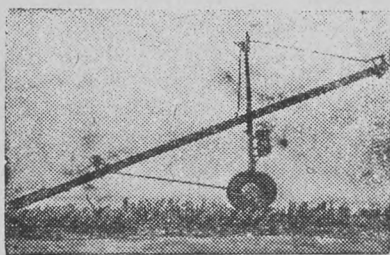


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Fire Causes Two Fatalities

This community has been saddened by the fire disaster which occurred at the home of Seymore Stevens, in which Mrs. Stevens and their three-year-old daughter Linda lost their lives. The fire broke out in the kitchen and Linda became trapped upstairs. Rescue attempts of her parents proved futile. Mrs. Stevens died after being taken to the hospital from burns received when making her escape from the burning building. Mr. Stevens and infant baby were conveyed to hospital suffering from burns and frost bites. Rodney Clement making a trip to Binscarth at 12:30 a.m. noticed the fire and found Mr. and Mrs. Stevens and baby in a shed and rushed them to the hospital. Mrs. Stevens was formerly Olive Tibbets of Foxwarren.—*Russell, Man.*

Serious Fire Loss

Strathclair had a serious loss when C. W. Austin's garage burnt to the ground on January 3. The fire was first noticed when it broke through the roof at 5:45 a.m. and by 7:30 the garage was totally destroyed. The garage was filled to the capacity with five cars, three trucks, two tractors as well as other small parts. The weather was a great help, 24 degrees below, with a very light breeze which kept the fire from spreading to adjoining buildings. The building was new, being enlarged last year. Total damage will run into several thousand dollars. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—*Strathclair, Man.*

Patronage Dividends

Farmers of the Vista district do not forget to come and visit your U.G.G. agent the next time you are in town, so as to receive your patronage dividends.—*Vista, Man.*

Celebrates Fortieth Year of Service

Our local medical doctor, Dr. Robert Kippan, recently celebrated 40 years of service to this community by a trip to "the big city"—a well-earned holiday in Winnipeg. Forty years ago states the good doctor the weather was forty degrees below zero; one habit that hasn't changed much.

The passing of Mrs. George Rose is much regretted by all lovers of horticulture in this community. Mrs. Rose was an enthusiastic lover of flowers and her home was always a beauty spot. She was also a director of the Strathclair Agricultural Society.—*Newdale, Manitoba.*

Enters 100th Year

Mr. Jens Ram, of Edberg, celebrated his 99th birthday recently. Neighbors and friends in the district visited Mr. Ram to offer congratulations. Whist was played during the evening, Mr. Ram taking a hand in the game.—*Edberg, Alberta.*

Barley Contest Winner

Neal Bros. obtained fourth prize in this zone in the National Barley Contest. They were also the shippers of the last carload of cattle from this point in 1946. Earl McCredie obtained fifth prize in the National Barley Contest.—*Clonmel, Sask.*

School Improvements

The Wellwood Consolidated School, four rooms, was built in 1917. The original hot air furnace had served its turn and this fall an up-to-date steam plant was installed with automatic stoker.

It is proposed during the coming summer to install a septic tank and water system. This will make the Wellwood school an up-to-date educational institution, hydro lighting and all.—*Wellwood, Man.*

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J. D. Dovell, Langbank, Sask., writes:

"I had a summerfallow of 120 acres, but saw I could not get it into wheat in time, so I switched to flax. As I still use horses, it was June 7 before I got it sowed. Had a wonderful looking crop, but lots of weeds in it. Late seeding meant late coming in, and I had 3 snowstorms on it before it was combined. Used a 12-foot swather and swathed one way, then a 12-foot self-propelled M.H. combine to pick up the swathed flax. When combined, had 1,500 bushels of flax with 19 1/2 percent dockage, which sold for \$3.05 a bushel. I intend to get a self-propelled combine and sow all flax again this year."

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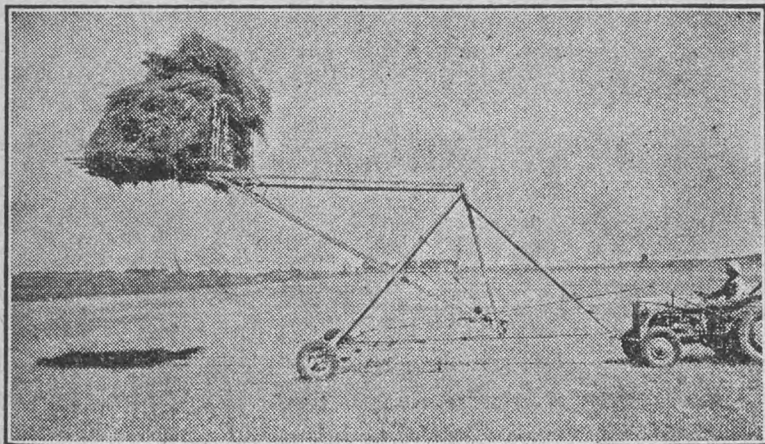
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Transportation Limits Wheat Shipments

Canada is still unable, on account of transportation difficulties to get wheat out for Great Britain and other importing countries as rapidly as they want it. Quantities of wheat exported through Vancouver are proving to be disappointingly small. When navigation closed on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, putting an end to shipments out of Montreal, it was announced that the Canadian Wheat Board hoped to be able to ship about 100 million bushels of wheat from Vancouver during the remainder of the crop year. In fact Alberta wheat had been held back from the eastern route, in the expectation that the whole export surplus of that province could be shipped by way of Vancouver. Now it is doubted if total shipments through that port will be more than 50 million bushels.

There has been no such congestion of idle ships, held under demurrage, awaiting cargoes at Vancouver, as was experienced last year in the harbor at Montreal, where for a time there were scores of such ships. Occasionally several ships at a time would be held in port at Vancouver, because of the shortage of grain there. For the most part, however, shipping authorities have known in advance just about what could be expected, and ships have not been shipped to the west Canadian coast more rapidly than they could be loaded.

The scarcity of cars became so acute last month that the Canadian National Railways found it necessary to embargo all shipments of grain to and from terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Vancouver. That was to get more cars into Alberta for west-bound movement of wheat. Before that time farmers at many points in Alberta had been inconvenienced, because elevators, unable to get cars, had become plugged with grain, and further deliveries had to be refused. It is also due to that fact that the Canadian Wheat Board had continued to limit severely country deliveries of oats and barley, in order that wheat might have priority. The long continuance of quota restrictions on coarse grains deliveries has been a matter of regret for several reasons. It has been especially inconvenient to those farmers who rely on such grains for their main cash crop. It has tended to weaken the success of government propaganda to the effect that farmers should plan to grow more of such grains in 1947. It has been resented in eastern Canada, where many livestock feeders have been claiming that unless movement of western feed grains could be speeded up, they would be unable to continue their feeding operations. And it has also resulted in very severe limitations on export of oats and barley to the United States, with a consequent limitation on the income ultimately to be derived by western farmers from such grains.

The close of navigation on the Great Lakes left the terminal elevators at the lakehead with very small stocks in store. The normal expectation would be that such stocks would be built up during the winter in order to have large supplies available as soon as lake boats could again load cargoes. Such a program was interfered with in the first place because wheat had to be shipped all rail to eastern mills, and oats and barley to eastern feeders.

Movement of grain to Vancouver has been slowed down by the large percentage of shipments graded tough and damp. That has meant that all drying

equipment at Pacific Coast elevators has had to be worked to capacity, and more than one elevator has had to install extra equipment to take care of the load. This interfered with the ability of elevators to unload cars rapidly, and consequently with the ability of the railways to return cars rapidly to Alberta country points for additional loads.

Throughout the period of car scarcity priority has been given to shipment of wheat to mills, whether in eastern or in western Canada. Milling capacity in this country, whether east or west, has been driven to capacity in order to keep pace with orders for exports. Not only is a considerable part of the wheat allotment for Great Britain being taken in the form of flour, but non contract countries have also been demanding flour instead of unmilled wheat. This is in contrast with pre-war conditions, when mills had a struggle to keep up their export business. Most importing countries, including Great Britain, wanted to get Canadian wheat unmilled, both to keep their own mills running, and to mix with their domestic wheats, in order to bring the latter up to an acceptable milling quality. Now, much of the milling capacity of both Great Britain and of continental countries has been destroyed during the war, while remaining mills find it difficult to get enough fuel to keep them operating. Mills, incidentally, have to operate a complicated bookkeeping system in order to keep track of their milling for different markets. On wheat for domestic milling they pay the Canadian Wheat Board \$1.25 per bushel, and recover from the Canadian Government the difference between that amount and the 77½ cents which is the basis on which their flour prices have to be set. No carrying charges are involved in this transaction, as such charges are absorbed by the government. On wheat milled for Great Britain they have to pay on the basis of \$1.55 per bushel, plus an amount, to be varied from time to time, to cover carrying charges. On wheat to be milled for other countries they pay the current export price, recently approximately \$2.28 per bushel, and take care of carrying charges themselves out of the price charged for flour. They are currently authorized to make flour sales to about 63 different countries. Such sales, however, must be covered by export permits, issue of which is regulated in accordance with the allocation by international authority, to different countries.

Scarcity of wheat for trans-oceanic shipment is responsible for the eagerness of various countries to buy other grains, at high prices for human food. Rye prices have been remarkably high, but there has been an export demand for all that could be got into position for shipping. Just as remarkable was the recent shipment of a considerable quantity of barley, to be milled for food. Purchasers paid the Canadian ceiling price basis of 64¼ cents per bushel, the malting premium of 5 cents per bushel, and in addition \$1.10 per bushel equalization fees for export permits.

The car shortage is not peculiar to the grain business in western Canada. It is felt all over this country, and in many different lines of business. The railways simply cannot supply cars as rapidly as they are demanded for loading by their customers. A corresponding situation exists in the United States,

Commentary

An Acreage Payment for Barley?

Few questions of agricultural policy have caused a wider divergence of opinion among farmers than the proposal which came out of the Dominion-Provincial Agricultural conference in Ottawa last December than the one for an acreage payment, possibly of \$5.00 per bushel, on western seeding of barley in 1947. Coupled with it was the proposal to discontinue the payment of 15 cents per bushel now made as an advance against equalization fees collected for permits to export barley. The avowed purpose was to bring about an increase of approximately two million acres in barley seeding this spring.

Producers who grow barley as a cash crop tended to dislike the proposals. A rapid calculation showed most of them that the acreage payment would not give them more than they would hope to get, on a reasonably good crop, from the payment of 15 cents a bushel. That feeling was particularly strong among producers of malting barley, who are much inclined to say that if they could get the real value of their grain, as determined by prices for barley exported to the United States, they would have neither need for, nor interest in an acreage payment. A different picture, however, was presented to the man accustomed, not to sell his barley, but to feed it to his own hogs. It has always been a grievance of such farmers that they did not share in the equalization fee payment. They felt that when they fed their own barley they were doing so at a cost 15 cents higher than that of the farmer who bought barley on the basis of the ceiling price basis of 64½ cents per bushel. Repeated arguments were addressed to such complaining farmers, attempting to convince them that the equalization fee meant no loss to them, and that it was simply a compensation to the seller of barley for being shut out of the American market. Such arguments were in vain. The feeling of grievance persisted among farmers feeding barley of their own production, and the situation led many of them to give up hog feeding, and to offer their barley for sale.

Broadly speaking, Manitoba farmers tended to object to the new proposals, and Alberta farmers to welcome them. No doubt that was because the feeding of home-grown barley had formerly been more prevalent in Alberta than in the other prairie provinces. Recent declines in hog production had been proportionately greater in Alberta than elsewhere, and it was also in Alberta that the greatest increase in hog production was now hoped for. Price increases lately announced for hogs were going to stimulate hog production to some extent. It would be still more stimulated by the proposed acreage payment.

There was still another point of view, perhaps more important in Saskatchewan than elsewhere. In areas where barley yields are usually fairly low, many farmers calculated that they would rather have \$5.00 per acre than 15 cents a bushel on barley sold, and thought that the proposed acreage payment might induce them to switch some land from wheat to barley.

Eastern farmers supported the proposals. They knew some stimulus to western barley production was needed, and they did not want to see it made by way of price increase, which might make their feed cost more.

The question is still open at time of writing. But the acreage payment has

obtained sufficient farm support, and it seems likely to bring about increased hog production to a sufficient extent, to make its adoption reasonably likely.

If the acreage payment is decided upon by the Government, there is trouble ahead for anyone who refers to it as a "bonus." Such a suggestion will be resented by producers marketing their barley. To many of them it will simply mean that the proper proceeds from their grain are being paid to them in two ways, partly in price per bushel and partly as an acreage payment. To others, and particularly to producers of malting barley, it will mean that part of the proceeds of the sale of their grain, that derived from export to the United States, is not going to them, but is being used to encourage barley production by others. The payment will probably cost the Government some money, but much less than the \$40,000,000 which would be represented by \$5.00 per acre on the eight million acres of barley hoped for. Much of that will be recovered by the sale of barley in the United States, where importers have been glad to pay \$1.10 per bushel for permits to export from Canada. Perhaps \$25,000,000 could be recovered that way, unless it is decided to restrict such exports, in order to have more barley available for feeding in Canada.

Increased Price Offer for 1947 Flax Production

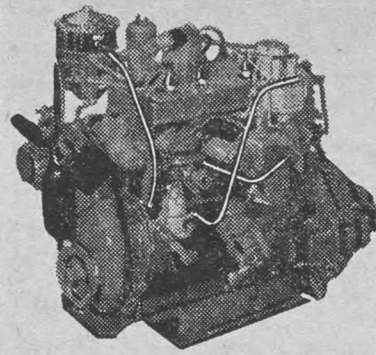
An increased price for flax is to be offered for 1947 production, according to announcement made by the Honorable James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture. At the time this page goes to press no statement has been made as to what the new price basis actually would be, but in some quarters there are suggestions that it might be \$4.00 per acre. Farmers who are considering whether or not to put some acreage into flax will be watching the newspapers for definite assurance in this respect.

Several increases in flax prices have been made during recent years. These have not come about as a result of pressure from producers. Instead they have been offered by the Government in the hope that flax production might be stimulated and thereby an increase be obtained in the supply of oils available on the North American continent.

In consequence of the shortage of oils and fats the Government of Canada tried to persuade western farmers to produce more flaxseed, first by guaranteeing them a price and then by a series of price increases. These inducements, however, have appealed to a comparatively small number of western farmers. Others refuse to be tempted into switching from other crops, remembering the various hazards associated with flax production. From time to time farm organizations have advised the Government of their opinions as to a price level that might bring about greater production. The Government has had to balance the need for more linseed oil in the national economy with the cost of getting it. Those producers who have had satisfactory experience with flax have welcomed the successive increases and the obvious fact that a good yield would give them a high return per acre. Apparently, however, the majority of grain growers prefer not to take any very great risk with this crop.

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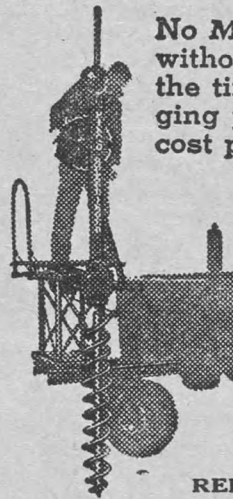
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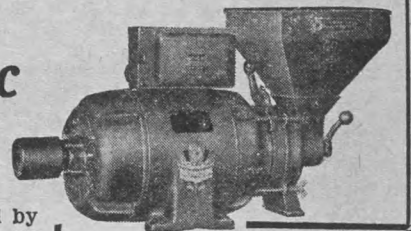
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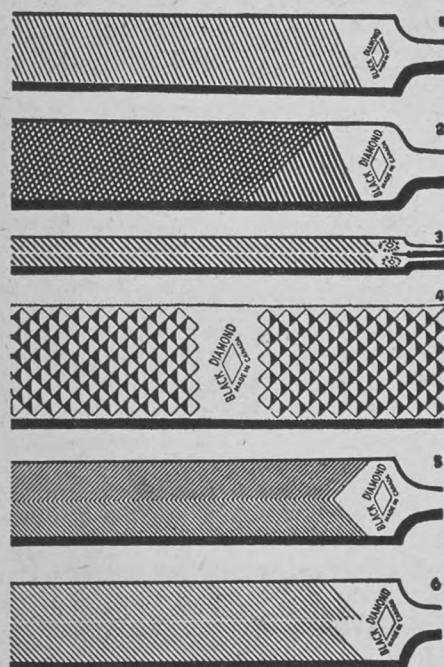
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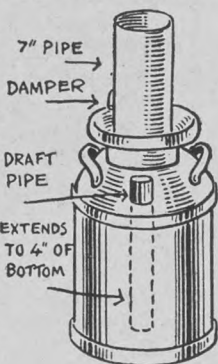
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Ideas for This and That

Sagless door—Breeding crate—Wire stretcher

Tank Heater

I made a tank heater from an old 8-gallon cream can and it has proved to be very satisfactory. A 7-inch stove-pipe fits snugly into the mouth of the can and can easily be removed when more fuel is needed. A hole is cut as shown and a piece of old well pipe is inserted to provide the draft. It comes to within about four inches of the bottom. I burn wood, with a few pieces of coal placed on the fire in the evening to keep it going till morning. I am very well pleased with the service I am getting from this heater.—Harlan Petersen, Dickson, Alta.



Re-babbitting Bearings

The average job of re-babbitting bearings on farm equipment is one that can be done in the farm shop without any trouble. First, remove the old babbitt from the bearing. If the bearing is one that will stand heating you can melt out the old babbitt, otherwise, it will probably be necessary to use a chisel and light hammer. When this has been finished, wrap one thickness of thin paper around the shaft being sure there are no wrinkles in the paper. Then fasten it with paste. This will help to keep the new bearing from binding on the shaft. Next cut one cardboard washer to fit on to the shaft on each end of the bearing. Use a wooden peg to plug the oil hole. Block the shaft up so it will be centered in the bearing and cover both ends of the shaft with putty or clay. Shape the clay on one end to form a funnel for pouring the metal. Leave a small air hole in the top of the clay in the other end. Skim the surface of the melted babbitt before pouring and when you start be sure to pour continuously until the bearing has been completely filled.—F. Mix.

A Sagless Door

Here is the way to make doors so they will not sag. The joints are matched as shown, and this construction is extremely rigid. It is not difficult to match

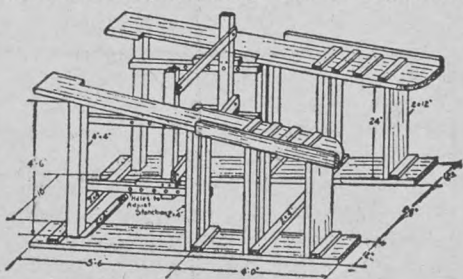


KNOTHOLE SIDE
PIECES & BRACE
AS SHOWN

by making the cuts on the brace, then laying this in place over the side rails and marking with an awl or sharp pencil, and sawing to the marks with a thin saw.—I.W.D.

Breeding Rack

This breeding rack for cattle has been found to give satisfactory service. It is strong and adjustable to different lengths of animals. It is not difficult to build. In case the figures are a little hard to decipher they will be repeated.



The sills are divided as shown, 4 feet and 5 feet 6 inches and 9 feet 6 inches long and are of 2x12. The front legs

are 24 inches high and are also of 2x12. The rear legs are 4x4 and 4 feet 6 inches high. The clearance between sills is 24 inches in front and 18 inches at the rear. The holes to adjust the stauncheon are shown. The upright supports and the cross pieces are of 2x4 stuff.—I.W.D.

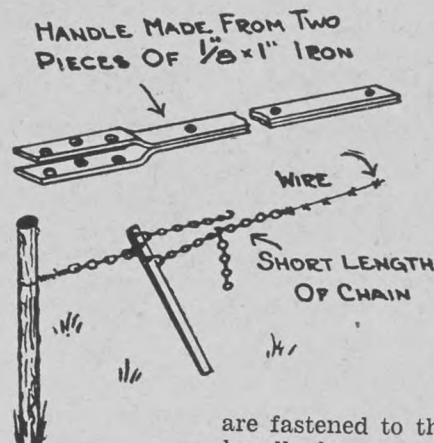
Old Drill Pressure Springs

We have found old drill pressure springs to be quite useful in preventing rubber hose from kinking. Especially is this true with the one-inch hose of our gasoline pump. The springs are inserted inside of the hose, the hose itself being filled with springs from one end to the other. A heavy wire ring is inserted after the final spring to prevent the springs from coming out again. The end spring where the hose is fastened on to the pump is made small enough to slip inside the pump opening.

The springs used in this manner prevent the hose from making sharp bends which in the case of a pump handling gasoline or tractor fuels rapidly deteriorates the hose and causes fuel leakage and carburetor grief through small quantities of the deteriorated rubber being pumped into the fuel tank with the fuel.—Roy E. Stokes, Coronation, Alberta.

Simple Wire Stretcher

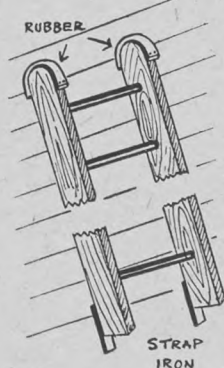
The handle is made from two pieces of ¾x1 inch strap iron, bent and riveted together as shown. The holes are two inches apart. The chain which runs back to the post is five or more feet long and the other two, 18 inches. The chains



are fastened to the handle by a small bolt or rivet passing through the end link. To the end of each short chain fasten on a singletree hook by means of a split or lap link. Another piece of chain about five feet long completes the assembly. The latter has an old mower guard on the end to hold the barb wire.

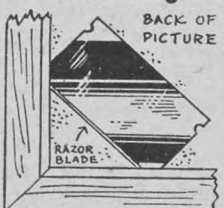
To Protect the Wall

Oftentimes walls of newly painted buildings are scratched and damaged by the sharp corners of a ladder. This may be prevented by nailing pieces of old tires or of inner tubes over the ends of the ladder. To the bottom ends of the ladder nail pieces of ordinary one-inch strap iron so that they will extend down about an inch. This will prevent the ladder from slipping when placed at a long angle.



Fastening Picture in Frame

If driven in the corners of a small picture frame and then covered with a triangular piece of gummed paper old razor blades of the type shown are more effective than the brads generally used.—Marvin Levi Wall, Great Deer, Sask.



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UNDER THE PEACE TOWER

Continued from page 11

Minister of Mines and Resources. Mines and resources, for one reason or other, have been in rather a bad way of late. But with the war over, big things are happening. The west has a particular stake in Mines and Resources, since this far-flung department has embraced what is left of the old Department of the Interior. Not to give you all the list, it is worth noting that this portfolio takes in oil, bitumen, forests, mines, national parks, among other things. But the two most important items, soft-pedalled by the government and yet in no wise overlooked are radium and the

Arctic. I don't know much about it, but radium to me spells atomic bombs, and the Arctic suggests the battleground if we cannot escape World War III.

Thus your new Deputy Minister of Mines and Resources is not to be some super surveyor, some glorified official handling vaguely classified outdoors responsibilities. Dr. Keenleyside was not brought back from Mexico just to fuss around with the routine chores of routine deputies. In area, he has the biggest portfolio of them all, and is landlord of an area half the size of Europe. Within the innocent word "resources" is locked up heaven only knows what.

Because their ministers had other responsibilities, and because the war forced the government to concentrate elsewhere, Mines and Resources has been a sort of orphan. But now, it is really beginning to go places. Dr. Keenleyside is a man of great resource, and you can be sure that he did not

give up a brilliant career just to worry about a lot of real estate.

As to the possibilities of radium, surely we are on the fringe only, of some very interesting days. Who can speculate what we shall do with this potential energy? Again, as to what plans—if any—the Soviet has, we can only guess. Above all, we must hope that as far as America is concerned, she has none.

But into the lap of few deputy ministers has dropped a post with more dazzling possibilities than this one. Keenleyside can do a lot for Canada in the next 20 years.

In his task of banging heads together, Mr. Claxton will have the competent assistance of Alex Ross, his new Deputy Minister of National Defence. This is a promotion from being Deputy of National Defence for army, only. It not only makes him the No. 2 man at "N.D.H.Q.," but it makes him No. 1 in

executing policy. In this town, the ministers dream and the deputies do. Or if you like it better another way, the ministers devise and the deputies develop. There's plenty for Claxton to do, and in his efforts to get the Canadian services down to fighting weight, he can count on the competent assistance of Alex Ross. It cannot be too often stressed that ministers come and go, while deputies stay on. There is no doubt that the government, in putting Mr. Ross as senior deputy, has plans for him to carry out, and confidence in him that he will carry them out. Ex-service personnel all over Canada will have their eyes on Mr. Ross, as assistant lord high executioner to Mr. Claxton.

We have then, a new policy in picking deputies. Not so long ago, a deputy ministership was often little else but a political plum. Today, it is a potential assembly line for making a greater Canada.

D ID you ever see the Grand River on its April rampage, say where it plunges into the gorge known as the Elora Rocks? It looks grand enough, then, to justify its name. But did you ever see the same river, after a dry July and August, when it could almost be run through a beer keg with the ends knocked out? Many a tourist, seeing it then, has wondered how it came by its name.

The Grand is an important Canadian river. It bears no commerce, but it bisects a string of towns and cities: Fergus, Elora, Galt, Preston, Waterloo, Kitchener, Paris and Brantford. It not only waters them; it drains them. To scores of thousands it means life and health.

The upper reaches of the Grand River traverse the highlands of old Ontario, which rise abruptly from the south shore of the Georgian Bay. These highlands have a heavy snowfall. The writer should know, for some of his earliest recollections are of the men breaking the roads after the Ontario version of an old time blizzard had piled the drifts high between the snake rail fences that lined the concession line. That was when John Duncan's oxen, Buck and Bright, last of their race in that neighborhood, would cover themselves with glory as they waded patiently through where the horses refused to take it.

For ages after nature blue printed the course of the river the forest cover slowed up the melting of the snow each spring and the swamps formed natural reservoirs which regulated the flow of the flood waters. But a century or so ago the white man filtered into those regions. He felled the trees and drained the swamps, for he had a higher purpose than hunting and fishing. But in so doing he let loose a flood of spring-time fury which raged for a few short weeks on its way to Lake Erie, flooding towns and damaging property. The people of some of these towns hadn't helped things any by building dams within the town limits.

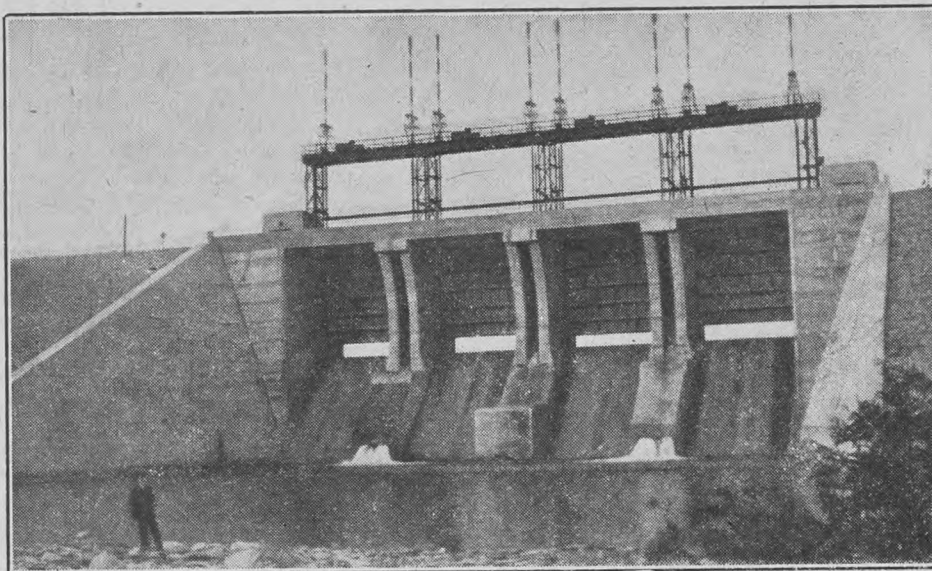
B UT the flooding wasn't the worst. When the flood had spent its fury, and the river dwindled to a creek, it became little more than an open sewer as it passed from town to city and from city to town, gathering the effluent of each and all of them. Running water purifies itself but it was asking too much of the Grand River to purify itself in the few short miles between centres of population in that part of Ontario.

What the pioneers caused, the engineers are correcting. Just above Fergus they have installed a dam to store up the spring floods and ease them out during the summer season; which was just what the swamps used to do. It towers 78 feet above the river bed

They Tamed the Raging Grand

What the pioneers caused, the engineers have corrected

By R. D. COLQUETTE



The massive control gates on the Grand River.

and backs up water for seven miles. Bellwood Lake, they call this glorified mill pond. To make way for it 3,100 acres of good farm land was purchased or expropriated. Of this, about 2,100 acres are flooded and the balance is being reforested. Almost five square miles of Ontario countryside have been transformed by the project.

The dam is an imposing structure. It should be, since it cost a cool \$2,000,000 and then some. Even with its mile long stretch at the top, and its 350-foot width at the bottom, it towers above you as you stand below it and the effect of height is increased by the mechanism on top for raising and lowering the sluice gates. It is built of earth with a core of concrete eight feet high in the bottom to prevent soakage where the earthwork joins with the rock. It is faced with stones which act as riprap to prevent the earth from washing down. Concrete aprons on each side of the spillway protect the earth from the rushing water when the gates are open. Four 30-foot gates control the lake level. They are raised and lowered by hydro power but in case of emergency a stand-by generator, powered by a huge gasoline engine, can be used.

The tall pipes at the top, eight of them, enclose the threaded shafts which raise and lower the gates. Water is never allowed to flow over the gates but passes under them and down the sloping spillways. But the gates are not used to supply the water to keep the river flowing at its summer level. That water comes through two 48-inch steel pipes in which are installed huge valves, operated by electricity or, in case of emergency, by hand. The gates are to take care of excess water and to flush the river in case it becomes foul and

scum begins to show on it.

I visited the dam with R. H. Smith, a retired farmer, who conducted the negotiations with farmers whose lands were taken over for the project. Mr. Smith is an old Westerner, who pioneered at Yellowgrass where he was a neighbor of John Morrison, a director of the U.G.G. Shortly after the other war he sold out and returned to Ontario. There he achieved success as a farmer and breeder. He has been associated with the project from the time of the first public meetings. Together we went down the long iron staircase which leads to the interior at the bottom. We walked through the long corridors, electrically heated to keep them dry. He explained the internal drainage system, where any water that percolates through is collected and pumped out. There too we saw an iron ladder leading straight up through a well to the top of the dam. It was a challenge which we would have taken up if we had been as young as we used to be. But we both negotiated the 78-foot climb by the staircase without a heart attack.

We drove through the village of Bellwood, part of which had been removed from land that is flooded at high water. He explained that 6½ miles of railway had to be re-located in building the project and though they would have liked to see a highway over the dam it was necessary to use the 40-foot wide crest for a railway track. One of the engineering feats was raising the long iron bridge at Bellwood to a new level.

Most interesting was his account of his negotiations with farmers for their land. "I was given considerable latitude in dealing with them," he said, "and I think I can honestly say that I made the deals without making a personal

enemy. Some of those farmers were on land that their fathers and grandfathers had lived on before them and they didn't like to see the old places disappear. It is no small matter for a farm family to be shifted off land that has never been out of the family name. Some appeals to the courts were made but I was able to come to an agreement with most of the farmers.

"This project," he continued, "was first put forward by the towns and cities along the river and their first idea was to have the spring floods controlled. It was not till later that the more important matter of keeping the stream running strong in summer was stressed. Now they all agree that the primary purpose of the project is to make the stream carry away the sewage in summer without becoming foul. At first they wanted the townships and counties to come into the scheme and help finance it. I fought against the idea when they talked like that and I think I had something to do with making them see that it was a town and not a farm problem. As it was finally settled, the urban municipalities put up 25 per cent of the cost, the provincial government 37½ per cent and the federal government the remaining 37½ per cent. The project really got off to a start when we went to the Ontario government and asked for help. Hepburn was premier at the time and his ruling was, 'We'll put up 37½ per cent if the Dominion will come across with an equal amount. But you can't come on the counties for any help.' We then approached Ottawa and the government met Hepburn's terms on the ground that the scheme was providing a public need."

THE project is under the authority of the Grand River Conservation Commission, a body set up by the towns and cities through which the river flows. Another dam, further down the river, is now being considered. Just recently the Toronto papers carried a news item telling how someone had proposed that a canal be dug to bring water from the Georgian Bay and increase the summer flow. That fellow's imagination got his name in the papers alright but unfortunately water has no imagination, or at least not enough to make it flow up hill. How he would get water out of the Bay, which is only five or six feet above Lake Erie, into which the Grand River empties itself, up onto the highlands where the Grand River takes its source was not explained in the news despatch. The writer came from near there, as was noted above. Some years ago he wrote the Geodetic Survey at Ottawa and asked for some elevations. It was only then he learned that the farmers thereabouts have a climb of 1,000 feet or more coming home from lake port towns. Happily, in those horse and wagon days, we didn't know that or we might never have made it.

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THE DALLAS HEART

Continued from page 8

us, and then, with a snarl of rage, hurled the knife at Jerry. Fortunately, though, it missed him by a few inches, and he turned and rushed back into the secret corridor.

Even when he had vanished Jerry stood spellbound, winking and blinking. The whole thing had startled and bewildered him.

"Oh, you've let him get away!" I wailed. "Why didn't you catch him?"

That brought him to his senses. "It's Uncle!" he exclaimed, as if he had not realized it before. "It wasn't his ghost or—or that portrait!"

"No, it's Abner in blood and flesh!" I cried. "And he tried to kill you and me! Oh, Jerry!" I added, shuddering and covering my eyes, the reaction from the strain now making me weak and shaky.

"Tried to kill you!" Jerry exclaimed, jumping to my side. "Then I'll . . ."

He snatched the flashlight from my hand and jumped through the split canvas into the opening. Realizing when it was too late that my words had inflamed him, I called to him.

"No! No, Jerry! Come back! Come back!"

But my pleas might have been addressed to the air. I doubt if Jerry ever heard them. If he did, he ignored them.

I saw him dash down the corridor and disappear. Weak and helpless, I stood a moment unable to act, and then I followed.

I didn't want Jerry to commit murder—not for my sake or his—and I knew that murder was in his eyes. All the wrongs that his uncle had committed against him and his family in the past came to a dramatic climax at that moment, turning him into an irresponsible avenger seeking the blood of another.

"Jerry! Jerry!" I cried, running after him. "Come back, please!"

I scrambled through the split canvas and staggered down the dark corridor. I came to the head of the spiral stairs and halted.

Everything was quiet below. Jerry was down there, for I could see the flash of his light. A sickening feeling that he had accomplished his deadly purpose seized me.

"Jerry!" I called weakly.

"It's all right, Nancy!" he replied.

I waited for him to explain, and when he did not I asked: "Where's Abner?"

"Dead!" was the solemn answer.

I SHIVERED and let out a little moan. I had been too late. I was partly responsible for the murder of his uncle by inflaming his mind with my words. Henceforth, Jerry would carry the brand of a murderer around with him, no matter if the courts did exonerate him for the deed.

I began weeping, sobbing aloud, so that Jerry heard me. He came up the stairs to my side.

"Don't cry, Nancy," he soothed. "He isn't worth it. Of course, death's always a little terrifying, but Abner deserved it. It was a quick and good end."

"But you, Jerry," I sobbed. "It's you I'm thinking of. Oh, and I was partly responsible!"

He stared at me a moment, and then blurted out:

"I don't see that. What had you to do with it, Nancy?"

"I—I told you he tried to kill me, and that—that aroused you."

I stopped and looked him squarely in the face.

"If they arrest you they must arrest me," I added resolutely. "I was as much to blame as you, and I'll go to prison

or—or—anywhere else with you."

My eyes did not flinch when he stared at me—not even when he took a hand and held it.

"What do you mean, Nancy?" he stammered. "Prison! Who's going to prison? What for, I'd like to know?"

"Why—why—for killing—Uncle Abner," I faltered, feeling suddenly that there had been a mistake, and that I was making myself ridiculous.

A moment later I was convinced of this when Jerry's eyes twinkled and his lips wrinkled at the corners.

"For killing Uncle Abner!" he repeated.

Then he began to chuckle. "Nancy, this is the second or third time you've accused me of murder, or hinted at it. Do I look like such a blood-thirsty monster?"

"But—but . . ." I stammered, glancing down at the huddled figure at the foot of the stairs. "How was he killed if—if . . ."

" . . . if I didn't kill him? Well, Nancy, he was in such a hurry to get away that he stumbled and fell down those stairs headfirst. He broke his neck when he hit the bottom."

"Oh!" I gasped with relief, seizing his arm. "Oh, I'm so glad!"

"So glad I'm not a murderer? Well, that's something to be thankful for!"

He looked at me quizzically, and in spite of the solemnity of the whole affair I blushed and laughed with him.

"Forgive me, Jerry!" I pleaded. "I've been through so much that my nerves are all unstrung. I hardly know what I say or do."

"Perhaps you didn't mean it then when you said you'd go to prison, or anywhere else with me," he pursued relentlessly. "Did you?"

I HESITATED a minute and then nodded.

"Yes, I meant it."

"Then . . ."

I moved away when he tried to put an arm around me.

"Jerry," I added, "this whole night has been a terrible nightmare. Did you know of this secret passage behind the picture?"

"No! If I had I'd have hunted for you in it. But tell me how you got in here. Tell me all that's happened since I lost you. I've been crazy. I was going to tear the whole house down to find you. Nancy, dear, I never spent such a horrible night in all my life."

In a few sentences as possible I related the whole harrowing series of events that had driven me nearly insane with fear.

Jerry was a poor listener. Several times he interrupted with words and looked down at poor old Abner Longwood's body with glowing eyes.

When I came to that part in which Abner had imprisoned me in the cellar, Jerry burst out angrily:

"I'm glad he's dead! I can't feel any other way. He's done enough harm in the world. If he were alive I'd kill him—yes, Nancy, I'd really commit murder I think."

"Then I'm glad he's gone, Jerry," I smiled, "for I wouldn't have your hands stained with his blood for anything."

He held up his hands and looked at them. A smile creased his lips.

"I'm not sure," he remarked, "that they've not been already stained with his blood, Nancy."

I asked him what he meant, and he hesitated some time before answering.

"I guess I lied to you in the swamp," he said. "That blood on my sleeve and hands was Uncle Abner's. I didn't like to tell you before. It wasn't pleasant. I thought you wouldn't understand, but now . . ."

He paused a second, and then went on:

"When I came to Swamp Hollow early in the evening, I found Uncle Abner dying from a stab wound. I caught him

just as he fell. I thought he had killed himself.

"Before he died I wanted the truth about the Dallas Heart. I asked him to tell me where it was. I pleaded with him, but I couldn't get a word from him. He was the same old Abner.

"He may have been weaker than I thought from loss of blood. Perhaps he wasn't able to speak. I don't know. I got angry and shook him."

He paused, but continued slowly a moment later.

"He died in my arms, and when I lowered him to the floor my hands and sleeve were covered with his blood. That's the truth, Nancy, but I might have had hard work proving it in court if I were arrested for his murder. Anyway, I got frightened after that, and fled into the swamp."

JERRY'S confession was of immaterial importance to me, for I did not believe him guilty of any crime, and the presence of the blood on his hands and sleeve when we first met had, for all I cared, been explained away when he fibbed about the slaughter-house. But his account of his uncle's death once more raised doubt and bewilderment in my mind.

If Abner Longwood had been stabbed to death, either by himself or someone else, how could he have come back to life to perpetrate more of his evil deeds? Had I not been with him, so close that I could see he had not been wounded? And was he not now lying down at the foot of the stairs where he had met his second death by a broken neck?

Similar conflicting thoughts must have been in Jerry's mind, for he stood gazing down at the huddled form. He was lost in deep perplexity, frowning and biting his lips. I finally touched him and pointed below.

"Are you sure that's Abner Longwood?" I asked in a whisper "It couldn't be your uncle if he was killed before."

"That's what's puzzling me, Nancy," he said. "It's a bit bewildering. Yes, I'm sure that's Uncle Abner. But we'll prove it. He had a deep scar on his chest where a bull gored him. If that's there the identification is complete."

I nodded, and when he started down the spiral stairs I followed close behind him. The oil lamp in the small room was still burning feebly, making the place dimly lit. By its aid we could make out the features of the man easily.

He had met death quickly and almost painlessly, and there was nothing gruesome in the sight. Jerry studied the features silently for a time.

"It's Uncle Abner," he whispered at the conclusion. "I haven't seen him in fifteen years, and he's changed a good deal; but there are certain features

that I couldn't forget. At first I might have been mistaken, but not now."

"Make sure," I whispered. "Look for the scar."

He opened the coat and tore away the shirt, exposing the chest.

"There!" he exclaimed, pointing. "There's the scar! No doubt about the identification now!"

I nodded and gazed wordlessly at the scar stretching half across the right chest of the body—an identification mark that could not be easily duplicated.

It was Abner Longwood! Jerry could not be mistaken.

Suddenly I caught my breath.

"Where was he stabbed?" I asked.

Jerry started and jerked back the shirt again.

"Right over the heart," he whispered.

He stopped to wipe his forehead.

"And there's no sign of a wound," he added. "Not a sign."

I was beginning to get hysterical again. The mystery could be explained in only one way. Had Abner Longwood had the power of rising from the dead and miraculously obliterating from his body all signs of his death wound? It was absurd, ridiculous! Yet what other explanation could we give?

"I'm faint, Jerry," I whispered. "Take me away from Swamp Hollow. I can't stay here any longer."

"Poor Nancy!" he sympathized. "It's been a terrible night for you, and I know how you feel. But don't forget the Dallas Heart! We must look for it down here. This is the most likely hiding-place. No one but uncle knew of it, and of course he would conceal it here."

"Or in the cellar below where he imprisoned me," I added shivering.

"Yes, one or the other."

Our eyes drifted to the broken trap-door which I had forced after picking the hinges half out of the rotten wood.

Jerry crossed the room and glanced down the dark hole. The ladder was in place just as I had left it. He stooped down and examined the mechanism that controlled the trap-door.

"Ingenious!" he muttered. "Uncle or the builder of Swamp Hollow went to a lot of trouble to fix that up. It works on a spring."

HE raised his eyes to mine, and when he saw that I was shivering he came to me and forced me into a seat on the couch.

"Rest there, Nancy! It's all right now. Nothing can happen to you. Uncle's gone . . ."

"But if he came back to life once he can do it again, can't he?" I said.

"We can't accept that theory," he

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muttered. "That's absurd. There must be some other explanation of the mystery. But don't let us think of it."

"Jerry," I said pleadingly, "take me away from Swamp Hollow. I'd rather be lost in the swamp than spend the rest of the night in here."

"We'll go," he nodded. "We'll go before dawn. We don't want to be seen here. Uncle's death will arouse excitement in Wildwood as soon as it's known."

"They won't know right away!" I cried passionately. "He lived here alone. It may be days before anyone comes to find him. But I don't care about that! Let us go at once! I never want to see Swamp Hollow again!"

He smiled wryly and shook his head. "Go before you've accomplished what you came for, Nancy?" he asked.

I stared at him in blank amazement for a second, and then laughed strangely.

"What did I come for, Jerry?" I asked. "Why, for the same thing I did, I suppose—to get possession of the Dallas Heart."

Now the absurdity of his reply in the light of all that had happened aroused both amusement and bitter reflections in my mind. I was an imposter, although I had come with Nancy's good wishes and consent, and Jerry had accepted me without too close enquiry.

I had all the credentials necessary to deceive him further—birth and marriage certificates of Nancy's mother and early tin-types of her—but somehow I didn't want to use them. I was tired of the whole farce.

And the Dallas Heart! I laughed bitterly to myself when I thought of it. I wasn't even sure if it was a jewel, a string of pearls, or some heirloom that was valuable chiefly for its family associations. Jerry had come to Swamp Hollow to get this thing, and he supposed I was on the same mission.

I wanted to ask him what the Dallas Heart was, and then tell him the whole story of my deception; but thought of poor Nancy dissuaded me. I would have a look at the thing before I confessed.

If it were something really valuable then I could claim half of it for Nancy. That was my reason for being at Swamp Hollow, and I would see the thing through for Nancy's sake.

Jerry had been watching me; but he could not read the conflicting emotions and thoughts that swamped me. I was glad that I could conceal them from him. I nodded and smiled feebly.

"All right, Jerry!" I said. "Search this room and—the one below. But I can't help. I must rest."

"That's what I want you to do—rest right here on that couch until I'm through."

I had to close my eyes to shut out the sight of the corpse, and Jerry, understanding, spread a sheet from the couch over it.

After that I grew calmer and waited. I opened my eyes at intervals to watch Jerry. He was going through the place systematically, examining the walls and floor for any secret hiding-place.

When he came to the picture that Abner had moved to expose his peephole, I said:

"Take that down, Jerry. You'll find a small hole in the wall. Look through it."

Somewhat amazed by my words he obeyed, and when he saw the tiny hole he applied an eye to it. He was quiet for a long time. But finally he withdrew his eye and looked at me.

"Nancy, that looks right into the dining room. Uncle, in here, could watch us without being seen."

"I know it, for he was watching you when you were looking for me."

"Is the whole place honeycombed with secret rooms and peepholes?" he mumbled. "First, Uncle's portrait, and

then the stairs and this room—and now this."

He thrust a finger into the hole, but it was too large to go far. He took a lead pencil from his pocket and shoved the pointed end through. Suddenly there was a tremor as if the wall facing him had been agitated by some violent shaking of the house. Then to our amazement a section of it began to move, swinging outward, revealing a space large enough for one to step through.

Jerry jumped back as if afraid of a trap. But there was no danger. We stood looking through a square aperture directly into the dining room.

"Another secret exit!" he shouted. "I'm going through!"

HE stepped into the dining room directly over the fireplace. When he got through he flashed his electric light up at the opening, and then back at the swinging panel. The other side showed a huge gilt mirror that had been set permanently into the wall as a part of the original design of the house.

He looked at his reflection in it, and then chuckled.

"Alice Through the Looking-glass!" he exclaimed. "I used to imagine that was the mirror she went through when mother read the book to me. Once Abner caught me up on the shelf trying to look behind it. He gave me a caning that I never forgot. I see he had his reasons all right."

He laughed softly at his reflections which recalled his boyhood days.

"Don't you remember, Nancy?" he added. "You were with me that day—a little tot."

"No, I don't remember," I confessed honestly.

"I suppose not. You were too young. Well, we've made another discovery. Uncle could get in there either from the upper hall or from the dining room. Nobody else knew anything about his secret hiding place."

"But the sliding panels were built in the house before he bought it, weren't they, Jerry?" I asked.

"Yes, I suppose so. Uncle either discovered them by accident or learned of them through the deed. Anyway, he wasn't responsible for them."

"But he used them often," I said. "This room was furnished, and the couch has been occupied."

"Yes, but what for I can't imagine. Perhaps he slept here on dark nights, afraid of being murdered for his money. He was safe enough in here."

The thought saddened me. An old miser living alone and hiding himself at night between the walls for fear of being murdered for his money! It was inexpressibly sad.

Abner Longwood's life had not been a happy one. If a quickened conscience had not disturbed him, fear had. Glancing at the silent body on the floor, I felt sudden sympathy for him.

Jerry climbed back into the room by my side, leaving the exit into the dining room open.

"If he slept in here," he said eagerly, "he would have kept his valuables with him. The Dallas Heart must be here or in the room below. I'm going down the ladder, Nancy, and look around in the cellar."

"Oh, don't!" I cried. "It's a gloomy, dismal place. It gives me the shivers to think of it."

"Pooh! Don't let that worry you! I'll go alone and report what I find. You might sit at the top of the ladder and keep that trap-door from springing shut on me," he added, grinning.

There was nothing that could restrain him from exploring every part of the secret hiding-place, and I yielded with a sigh to his insistence.

I wanted to get out of the house, but I knew Jerry wouldn't go until he had

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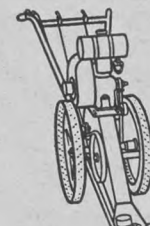
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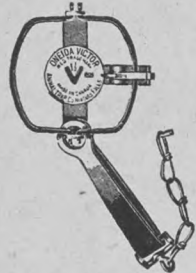
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Victor Traps

found the Dallas Heart or was satisfied it wasn't in the place.

With his flashlight in his hand, he climbed down the rude ladder, testing each rung before throwing all of his weight on it. The ladder was weak and unsteady, shaking under his weight, the wood being as decayed in places as that of the trap-door; but Jerry reached the bottom without accident, and I breathed more easily.

From the top I could see him poking around in the cellar-like room. I sat with my feet hanging over the edge of the opening, with my elbows resting on my knees and chin in both hands.

"It's not a part of the cellar," I heard Jerry say once. "It's under the house, but there's no connection with the cellar."

"What is it, then—an underground dungeon for prisoners?" I asked, smiling wryly.

"Either that or a storehouse. I believe we'll find the Dallas Heart down here, Nancy."

"I hope so," I returned without any great enthusiasm.

I WAS growing a bit tired of the search, and for my part I would have abandoned it right then and there. After all there was a limit to what one would go through to help a dear friend, and I had nearly reached mine. Perhaps after all Nancy would inherit a part of her uncle's estate, now that he was dead, and all my efforts in her behalf would be wasted.

"There's a lot of old junk down here!" Jerry called again. "It's a damp and musty place. And to think uncle shut you in here!"

He glanced up with anger in his eyes, and then resumed his explorations. I grew sleepy watching him, and once or twice I nodded. It was nearly morning, and I hadn't had a wink of



sleep. I felt dreadfully tired and closed my eyes.

Jerry did not disturb me. He was very quiet. I scarcely heard him at all. Then suddenly his voice was very near, at the foot of the ladder.

"I'm coming up, Nancy," he said in a voice that seemed oddly solemn.

"Find anything?" I asked, waking up with a start.

"No—yes," he stammered.

There was something mysterious in his voice and actions that I could not understand. He climbed up the ladder as cautiously as he had gone down it. When he reached the top he dusted off his clothes and started to close the trap-door.

"That's done," he said in a voice of evident relief.

"What did you find, Jerry?" I asked.

"Nothing—that is, nothing in particular," he stammered and hesitated.

"Nothing in particular?" I repeated.

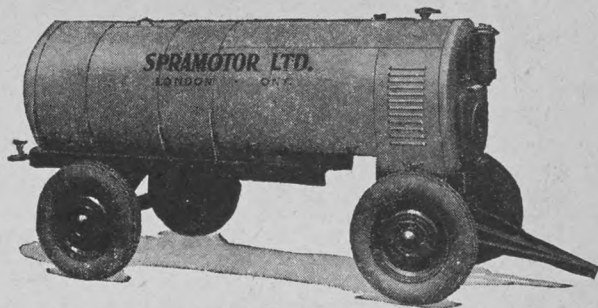
"No! Come, now, we'll get out of here!"

His changed mood surprised me. Before he had been determined not to leave until he had found the thing he had come for.

Now he was anxious to get out. His face was pale, and his eyes shifted away from me and back again.

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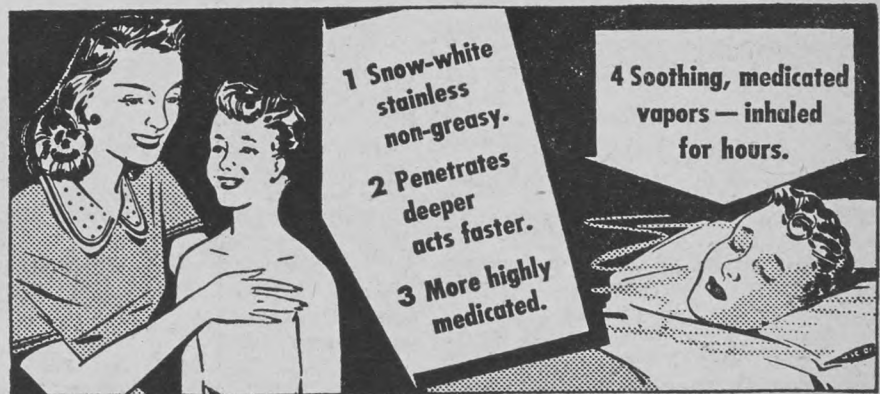
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The Royal Bank of Canada Annual Meeting

Sydney G. Dobson, President, declares increased industrial output, co-operation between management and labour and substantial tax reductions would provide bedrock of future prosperity.

Warning that lavish government expenditures provide no assurance of good times, and that living standards cannot be raised through less production and higher wages, was voiced by Sydney G. Dobson, President of The Royal Bank of Canada at the bank's Annual Meeting.

On the other hand he declared that increased production and whole-hearted co-operation between management and labour would provide a solid basis for prosperity. He also noted that the present level of taxation was a drag on business and that substantial tax reductions would give an incentive to individuals and to industry, encourage expansion and new ventures, encourage greater production and lower prices and, therefore, prove an aid to a higher standard of living.

CANADIAN PEOPLE SOUND

"I think that experiences of the past few years have brought home to all of us the fact that business and industry exist to satisfy the needs of people. I believe that prosperous business conditions will be the bedrock upon which people will satisfy most of their wants.

"There have been all sorts of plans laid out by advocates of improvement in our economic affairs, but it is becoming clear that many of the old principles of sound economics will survive, and some that had been abandoned must be returned to. On the whole our Canadian people are sensible and sound. They are entertained by pictures and stories of Utopia, but they know that success is not made of dreams. The story of Canada's advancement is one of people and resources, and the ingenuity of the people in using the resources.

"I regret very much the irresponsible outlook many persons have regarding work and wages. I am one who believes that the time will come again when possession of a job will be considered an asset, when having a little money as a standby will loom larger in people's minds than leisure hours. True satisfaction can be found only when the worker values mainly the work he does, and not how much he is able to compel his employer to pay. I believe in a high standard of living for everyone, and in leisure, but I am sorry to say, that too many of our people to-day make high wages and plentiful leisure the greatest aims of their lives. They pay too little attention to the fact that every producer is also a consumer, so that what they gain as producers they lose as consumers. It is wholly false to say that less production and more pay per worker can assure us of prosperity; just as false as to think that raw material and labour costs can be increased without at least a corresponding increase in the cost of living."

FOREST WEALTH

Reviewing Canada's fortunate competitive position, Mr. Dobson pointed particularly to her 813,000 square miles of productive forest wealth and urged that active steps be taken to assure its conservation. "Canadians are generally surprised," he said, "when they learn that their pulp and paper mills take only about 23 per cent. of the annual forest crop, while fuel wood takes 31 per cent., lumber and miscellaneous products take 41 per cent., and pulpwood exports use over 5 per cent."

Mr. Dobson noted that pulp and paper creates more employment than any other manufacturer and is the largest single item in Canada's export trade.

"I wish to draw one fact particularly to your attention," he said, "In 1945 the pulp and paper industry took pulp

wood valued at \$122 million, and converted it into products which had a gross value of \$400 million. In other words, the industry multiplied more than threefold the value to Canada of its pulp cut. In course of that process, its mills gave employment to 40,000 persons and paid them \$80½ million in salaries and wages. In addition, it supplied workers in the woods with employment and their wages amounted to \$75 million. When you add the purchase of materials and supplies, \$184 million, you realize how important the industry is to the whole economic life of the nation.

NEW PRODUCTS FROM WOOD

"That this industry could be further expanded is evident when we consider that the pulpwood shipped out of Canada in a raw state in a year would supply a large paper-making industry.

"The lumber industry which includes production of sawn lumber, shingles and boards has been increasing steadily. As in the case of the pulp and paper industry the value of the forest cut has been much increased by processing, in this case almost doubled.

"In addition, new horizons are opening up for the use of our forest products, such as in the manufacture of plastics and textiles. This field so far has only just been tapped, and holds tremendous possibilities.

"Throughout the responsible financial press during late months, we have seen articles to the effect that today more than ever increased industrial output is a necessity. We need the best co-operation possible between management and labor. The high rate of productivity which would result would be the only effective influence I know of against inflation."

Dealing with the question of taxation, Mr. Dobson noted that war expenditures was down to 35 per cent. of what it was in the peak year. "Yet the government is collecting in this taxation year an amount equal to 24 per cent. of the approximate 1946 national income compared with 11.05 per cent. in 1938. The Finance Minister set his requirements as \$2,769,000,000 in his last budget, compared with \$534,400,000 in 1938.

TAXES DRAG ON BUSINESS

"Now it doesn't matter where that revenue is accumulated by the government, or how it is taken, the withdrawal of this money constitutes a drag upon business. Substantial reduction in taxes would give an incentive to individuals and to industry, encourage expansion and new ventures, encourage greater production and lower prices, and therefore prove an aid toward a higher standard of living.

"Some will say the government needs the money for social welfare and subsidies and so on, but I would point out that lavish government expenditure has been unsuccessful in creating prosperity.

"A 'let the government do it' attitude will not get us anywhere, and necessity alone should be the decisive factor in judging whether to retain some of the wartime controls and practices. I approve the policy of removing controls gradually, but as quickly as goods and services become available, and I am hopeful that world and domestic conditions will soon permit us to return to a free economy.

"This country reached maturity through its war effort, politically and industrially. If business, labour and government keep their heads there is no reason why we should not complete our delayed reconversion plans this year, and prepare to step forward in future."

—Adv.

I watched him close the trap-door. There was slowly forming in my mind something that I hated—a suspicion that he had found the Dallas Heart and was trying to conceal the fact from me. Otherwise, how explain his changed attitude?

"Jerry," I said slowly, watching him closely, "did you find the Dallas Heart down there?"

"The Dallas Heart!" he exclaimed, betraying surprise and nervousness. "No! Of course not! What put such an idea in your head? I don't believe it's in the house. Come!"

MY worst suspicion had been verified to my mind, and it made me sick at heart. Jerry had seemed so clean and manly throughout that it was painful to think that for the sake of a bauble he would turn miser and try to deceive me.

I was convinced that he had found the Dallas Heart, and that when he had seen me asleep at the top of the ladder ugly greed had swept everything else from his mind. I was sure that he had concealed it on his person, and that now he was anxious to get away with it.

It made me sad. I was so disappointed in Jerry. I looked him squarely in the eyes, hoping that he would repent and acknowledge his deception before it was too late. After all we'd been through, it seemed almost monstrous that he should try to steal the thing and deny me a share in it.

His eyes shifted uneasily away from mine. They could not look me in the face, and his hands were trembling.

"We must go," he added in a shaking voice. "The place is getting on my nerves. And it will be morning soon. We mustn't be found here, Nancy."

My lips curled in scorn. After all, greed and selfishness had overcome his better nature, and he would not repent.

"A short time ago you wouldn't leave until you'd found the Dallas Heart, Jerry," I said. "What's changed your mind?"

"Why-er-nothing," he stammered. "I simply can't stand the place. That old dungeon frightened me—that, and the idea of Uncle Abner locking you up in it. Come away! I don't want to see it again."

I smiled back scornfully. I had learned to love him in the few hours we had been together. His kisses had awakened something in me that seemed to spell happiness.

But now I despised and hated him. My idol had been dethroned, and the sight of him now trying to conceal his ugly deception hurt and angered me.

I sat down on the couch.

"No, Jerry, I'm not going," I said calmly. "I want to see the Dallas Heart first."

"But where can we find it, Nancy? I've looked everywhere."

"It wasn't down there?" I added, pointing to the trap-door.

"No, or if it was I couldn't find it!"

He would not confess unless openly accused, and even then I had my doubts. He might brazen it through to the end, and all I could do would be to leave him in scorn and distrust.

He watched me furtively, like a criminal caught in the act. And once more I gave him time to repent, hoping and praying that he would do so.

"What's the matter, Nancy? You look—look—as if something had upset you or . . ."

"I am upset, Jerry," I replied gently, "more so than at any other time. I think—I think this is the worst of all my night's troubles."

"What is?" he added, looking queerly at me.

He would not confess; then I had to speak.

"Jerry, I wouldn't do this if it were just for myself," I began sadly. "I'd go away and try to forget it. But for Nancy's sake, I must speak. She trusted me, and I must . . ."

"Nancy's sake!" he interrupted. "What're you talking about! Aren't you Nancy?"

I shook my head slowly.

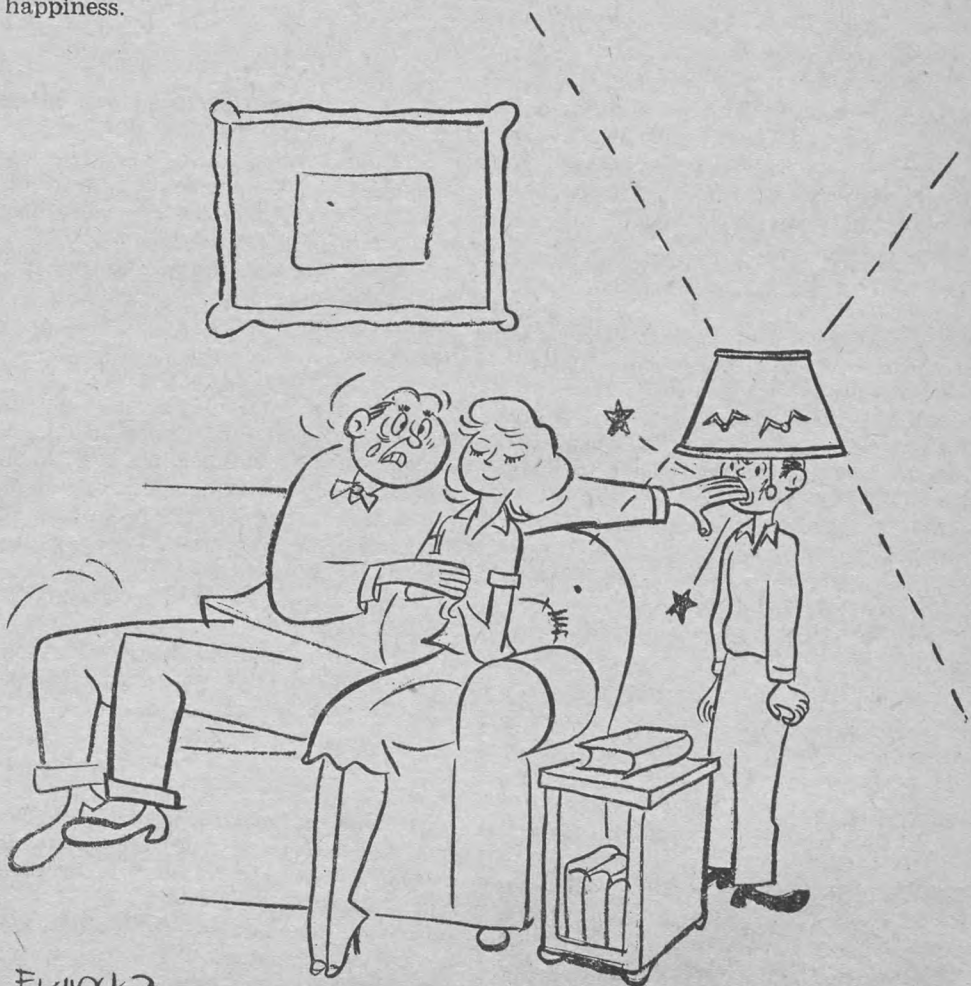
"No, I'm her friend. I came down here to see what I could do to soften Abner Longwood's heart.

"Nancy's in the hospital. She's poor and lonely, almost friendless, and it will be months and months before she can earn her living again. I'd do almost anything to make life easier and pleasanter for her."

HE had been staring at me, and I had barely glanced up. But now when I looked I was amused by the expression on his face.

"Not Nancy Lee! Not Cousin Nancy!" he gasped. "Then—then—you're an . . ."

"Imposter," I finished for him. "Yes, I'm that. The word applies to me, but



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Nancy approved of my scheme. Oh," a little scornfully, thinking of his greed, "I wasn't going to run off with anything I could get from her Uncle Abner. I would turn it all over to Nancy."

The full meaning of my confession was beginning to percolate through to his brain. He opened his mouth, closed it, winked and blinked a few times, and then asked:

"If you're not Nancy, who are you?"

"My name is Jane Edgemont, but the name doesn't really matter. You wouldn't know me. I'm Nancy Lee's friend."

"And she told you about the Dallas Heart?"

"No," I replied, shaking my head and smiling, "she never mentioned that. There are a lot of other things she didn't tell me about. When I get back I'm going to scold her for sending me off on such a mission only half informed."

"But you knew about it?" he persisted.

"Only from what you said, Jerry. I wouldn't recognize it if I saw it. What is it, anyway? A jewel? A pearl necklace? Or-or just some cheap heirloom?"

He laughed good-naturedly.

"Well, if you never heard of it I guess you can't be Nancy. I'm glad!"

"Glad!" I repeated. "What for?"

"That you're not Cousin Nancy," he added, smiling.

"I see—or I don't see," I replied, frowning.

"What did you say your name was?" he interrupted.

"Jane—Jane Edgemont, but a name doesn't mean much in a case like this."

"I guess it does, I like Jane—always did. It's a pretty name. And you say Cousin Nancy put you up to this scheme?"

"No, I didn't say any such thing. She didn't want me to come until I'd convinced her there was a chance of making Uncle Abner repent in his old age."

"Uncle Abner repent!" he broke in sneeringly. "That couldn't be done. He didn't know the meaning of the word."

"It seems not," I admitted sadly. "He died without relenting, and the estate now . . ."

I paused and looked directly at him.

"Now that he's dead, Jerry, everything goes to you and Nancy, doesn't it?"

"I suppose so. There were no other living relatives—not one now."

HIS eyes drifted around to the closed trap-door again, and a perceptible shudder seemed to pass through him. I hoped and prayed that he would repent his action and become again the Jerry I had first met and learned to love; but instead he turned to me and smiled.

"We want to get out of this old hole, Jane."

He stopped and looked at me.

"It sounds strange to call you Jane," he added. "I'll have to get used to it; but I'm glad you're not Nancy. You understand, don't you?"

If I understood I didn't want him to think so. I was exasperated and humiliated.

I had not been too particular in resenting his kisses. They had been cousinly kisses at the time, and I had not taken them too seriously. But now, after my confession, they took on a different aspect—at least for me. I had known all the time that I wasn't his cousin, and now he knew.

I was shamed and humiliated. My face became crimson, and I averted it to hide my confusion from him.

"I'll help you out," he added, trying to take my hand.

But I jerked it away and sat down.

"Jerry," I said sharply, "we're not go-

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ing until we have a complete understanding. I told you I wouldn't say what I'm going to just for my sake. I'd let it pass—forget it. But I must think of Nancy."

He nodded and asked:

"What is it you want to say, Jane? By your looks I should say it was something awful. Another confession?"

He smiled and tried to take my hand again. I drew back, not daring to let him touch me for fear I might weaken in my resolution. I leaned forward and gazed straight into his face. I wanted him to know that I pitied while I condemned him.

"Jerry, you found the Dallas Heart in that room below," I asserted in a slow, steady voice. "You found it and thought you could conceal it from me."

I WAS a little startled by the swift change that came into his face. He paled, stared at me as if hurt, and then drew back a step. His eyes seemed to bore through me.

"You mean that, Jane?" he said finally in a hurt voice. "You—you . . . But go on!"

"I didn't want to believe it, Jerry," I cried. "It hurt me—hurt me . . ."

"What made you think such a thing?" he cut in gruffly. "Tell me all. I want to know the worst. You're mighty suspicious, Jane. First, you thought I was a murderer and then . . ."

"That was before I knew you, Jerry," I pleaded. "You must forgive and forget that."

"What made you suspect me? Did you see me find it?" he asked.

There was a lurking sneer in the voice, which stung me to protest.

"No, but I slept for a moment. I was dead tired, and when I woke you were at the foot of the ladder coming up. You were eager to get out and leave. You can't deny that."

"I won't try. Yes, I was eager to get out."

"You were pale and shaking, and you looked—looked frightened or—upset about something."

"Yes, I was frightened—or, rather, startled," he admitted grimly. "Who wouldn't have been?"

I was a little disturbed by the way he took my accusation. He was admitting everything, and I wondered if I had made a mistake. In a panicky sort of desperation, I cried out:

"Tell me you didn't find it, Jerry, and I'll believe you! Oh, say you didn't find it!"

"Must I constantly be denying that I'm a murderer or thief, Jane, to clear myself in your eyes?" he asked sharply. "Why did you think I wanted to keep my discovery from you?"

"Why—why"—I stammered in confusion—"half of the Dallas Heart belongs to me—to Nancy."

"And you were afraid I was going to run off with it?" he sneered. "You thought I'd steal your share?"

"No," I cried. "I told you it was not for myself I spoke. It was for Nancy. I came to help her, and I would not let you go away with the thing. I spoke for Nancy."

He frowned and bit his lip, staring gloomily at me. Then his expression slowly changed to softness.

"You accused me for Nancy's sake, then?" he whispered. "You didn't want a share of the Heart?"

"No! No! I wouldn't touch the thing! I hate it! It's brought too much misery into the world already. It's like a curse, and—and . . ."

I stopped, unable to proceed coherently, and covered my face with both hands. Jerry's greed and inconsistency had broken my idol.

He was quiet for some time, and then advancing to my side, he gently removed my hands and looked into my eyes.

"Jane, I believe you," he whispered, "and I'm not angry. Perhaps it was

natural. I did act and talk in a way to cause suspicion. But—but if I was startled and shaken down there it—was—was—for another reason."

I looked hopefully and expectantly in his face, waiting for an explanation that would clear him. He seemed greatly agitated and twice opened and closed his mouth before proceeding.

"I found something down there, Jane, that unnerved me. Luckily you were nodding and didn't see me at the time. But it wasn't the Dallas Heart."

"What was it?" I whispered when he paused.

His lips twitched and his face turned a shade paler.

"I didn't want to tell you, Jane, you'd been through so much. I hoped to get you away without explaining. Later when you felt stronger I would tell you all. . . ."

"It clears up a lot of things. It makes tonight's strange events simple."

"Go on!" I said when he paused, and I seized his hand.

"You want to hear it now?" he asked tenderly, seating himself on the couch by my side. "It's something gruesome, Jane."

"Yes, I must hear it now!"

HE nodded and took one of my hands, holding it steadily while he proceeded:

"I found a corpse down there, hidden under a pile of old clothes," he said quietly.

I shrank back and stared at him.

"It was that of an old man, stabbed to the heart."

"Uncle Abner?"

"No, Uncle Abner's there, dead with a broken neck."

"Who? Why? Oh, please tell me quickly."

"It was Abner's brother—Jacob Longwood—the black sheep of the family."

"I didn't know there was another brother," I stammered, once more realizing how inadequate had been my information concerning the Lees and Longwoods.

"No—of course you wouldn't have—not being Nancy," he added, smiling. "A lot of other people around here didn't know it either. Jacob was a rolling stone, a bad egg, maybe. He and Abner quarreled violently."

"Jacob went off to sea as a young man, and it was not known whether he was dead or alive. None of the family ever heard of him, and he was practically forgotten."

"How do you know it's Jacob down there?" I asked faintly.

"For one thing," Jerry nodded, "he had the family looks. He and Abner were not twins, but they resembled each other quite remarkably. Anyone would have taken them for brothers when they were young."

I nodded and shivered, glancing in the direction of the trap-door.

"For another thing," Jerry went on bravely after a pause, "he carried identification marks on his person."

I looked up enquiringly and waited.

"He ran off to sea, I told you," he added. "Well, all sailors, it seems, delight in disfiguring their arms and bodies with tattoo marks. Jacob was no exception. Both forearms are literally covered with tattooed figures and pictures, and on one arm, under a star, is his name. I saw it distinctly—Jacob Longwood."

I sat in mute silence. The discovery of the corpse in the cellar where I had been was enough to awaken terrible memories. Suppose I had been imprisoned there indefinitely, and in my efforts to find a way out I had stumbled upon the dead man?

The thought was maddening. I should have gone insane, and the mere picture of it made me gasp and turn deathly pale. I covered my face with both hands and shook with a violent chill.

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"There, Jane, don't let it upset you so," I heard Jerry say. "I didn't want to tell you. I knew it would shock you. Try to forget it."

I BEGAN to realize how unjust I had been to Jerry in suspecting him, and how kind and thoughtful he had been in trying to get me out of Swamp Hollow without disclosing his gruesome discovery. Instead of being actuated by motives of greed and selfishness, he had made every effort to protect me from another shock.

I sobbed a short time, and then looked up appealingly to him.

"Can you forgive me, Jerry?" I asked. "Forgive you! Good Lord, Jane, I . . ."

I think he would have dropped on his knees then and taken me in his arms; but I would not let him. In that house of terror there could be no romance for me. To my imagination it would always be tinged with sadness and fear. I raised a hand and stayed him.

"Jerry," a new idea was coming to me, "if it is Jacob and not Abner who was stabbed, then it was—was . . ."

"Yes," he nodded, finishing for me, "it was Jacob's body I stumbled upon when I first came to Swamp Hollow. In the half light it was natural that I should have mistaken him for Uncle Abner. The family resemblance was still strong, and I hadn't seen Abner for fifteen years."

"But who killed him?" I asked in a terrified whisper.

He stopped and frowned, shaking his head sadly.

"We can only guess," he replied, "but there is no doubt in my mind. Uncle Abner was the murderer. He was always quick of temper and very irascible. He hated his brother. His unexpected return here may have alarmed him. At any rate it is charitable to believe that they had a quarrel, and that in the heat of passion Uncle Abner stabbed him."

I shivered again, recalling the picture of the dead man I had seen on the dining room floor.

"But—how—how'd his body get in here?" I added after a pause.

"Isn't that easily explained, Jane?" he said, smiling gently. "My sudden and unexpected appearance must have frightened Abner, and he fled in here, opening the panel in the dining room to escape. He could see and hear all that went on in the room. He must have heard me implore the dying man to tell me where the Dallas Heart was, and seen me in desperation shake him."

I nodded understandingly.

"And then you fled." "Yes, I was a bit frightened at the murder, afraid that if I were found in Swamp Hollow I would be accused of killing uncle. I fled and got lost in the swamp."



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"The rest you know. I met you, and the storm came up. When we got here the corpse was still on the floor, weltering in its own blood."

"And Abner heard and saw us?"

"Undoubtedly, through that peephole he saw and heard everything. My coming back with you must have frightened him more. He was afraid I would report the murder. Moreover, he knew that we had mistaken Jacob's body for his."

I jumped to my feet, the solution of the whole mystery coming to me.

"Then—when we were in the library Abner came through the panel and carried the body away?" I cried.

"Exactly! That's my explanation of the whole mystery. The body was carried through here and hidden below. The chances were that no one would ever find it until Swamp Hollow was torn down."

"Uncle Abner knew he was safe. How could we make a charge of murder against him? It would be absurd, of course, especially as the charge would have to be that he was both murderer and victim."

The mystery was cleared up so that, in spite of its gruesomeness and my recent harrowing experience, I could smile faintly back when Jerry grinned at his last remark. But a moment later I recalled other disturbing things.

"Does that explain the fact, too, what I saw in the dark?" I enquired.

Jerry laughed.

"Of course, I thought that was all your imagination, Jane, but now I believe you actually saw Uncle Abner. It was to frighten you. He was anxious to drive us away from Swamp Hollow. He must have come through the panel in the upper hall and crept into the library while I was in the dining room."

"And the groans we heard? They were not from the corpse?"

"No, they were also a part of Uncle Abner's plan to frighten us away. If he could make us believe the house was haunted it would serve his purpose well. I think he played a shrewd game in appearing to you after we thought he was dead and then carrying away the dead body. Don't you?"

I nodded in agreement, for the whole night's experience had been so mystifying that I realized that more than once I had crossed the borderland of superstition and thoroughly believed the house was haunted.

IT was a wonder that I had retained my sanity. Even now I shivered as I recalled the different events.

"Of course," resumed Jerry after a pause, "the climax came when you accidentally saw Uncle Abner opening the panel concealed by the picture. It was his own slip. He hadn't expected to find you there when he heard me rummaging around in the tower. The surprise must have been mutual."

"Yes, it was," I assured him. "He was so startled at seeing me that I would

have had time to escape if I hadn't slipped and fallen against the picture frame."

Jerry nodded and gazed solemnly at me. "I hate to think of the rest—both my experience and yours. If you suffered while in his clutches, I suffered, too. I was nearly crazy, not knowing what had happened to you."

"But he really wouldn't have hurt me, Jerry, do you think?" I asked. "He just wanted to hold me until you left the house."

"I don't know, Jane," he said, frowning. "It's hard to say what a desperate man would do under such circumstances. He knew that you had found his secret hiding-place. Therefore, if any investigation followed you would betray it. He couldn't afford to let you go."

"No, my dear, I don't know what he would have done to you. I don't like to think of it. But there, it's all over! We must try to forget it."

He rose, crossed the narrow room and peered out into the library. The first faint streaks of dawn were shining through the east window.

"We must be going," he said. "I don't like to be found here with two dead men. There will be awkward questions asked, Jane, and there's no reason why we should stay to answer them. We were in no way mixed up with the murder. Let the authorities find out for themselves. We'll leave the house just as it is. Someone will stumble upon the body of Uncle Abner and report it."

I DID not rise from my position on the couch, but remained calmly seated on the hard mattress which had served as a bed for Abner Longwood so many dark nights.

"Are you going to leave before you find the Dallas Heart, Jerry?" I asked. "Have you given that up?"

"Uncle Abner has a hiding-place for it which may never be found," he replied. "I've searched about everywhere. Of course, a house of this size could have a hundred hiding places for a small thing like that. It's almost a hopeless job. I should have thought of that before."

"How large is the Dallas Heart, Jerry? And just what is it, anyway?"

"Why you—oh, I forgot you're not Nancy!" he laughed. "Well, Jane, the Dallas Heart is a wonderful string of pearls, with a beautiful heart-shaped diamond for a pendant. Old Judge Dallas bought it for his wife, who wore it at a number of balls and dinners, and it was known far and wide as the Dallas Heart."

"The diamond heart alone is worth more than the pearls, it is so large and beautiful: I imagine that today it would sell for a small fortune."

I listened eagerly, and in imagination pictured the heirloom that had caused so much trouble in the family.

I seemed to see the first owner, Judge Dallas's pretty young wife, wearing it



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Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors have declared a dividend at the rate of 75 cents per share on the paid-up par value of Class "B" (Membership) Shares (par value \$5.00 each).

This dividend will be paid on or about September 1st, 1947, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Friday, January 31st, 1947.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. C. JACKSON,
Secretary.

January 20th, 1947.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

and taking exquisite pride in showing it off. In those early days such family heirlooms were held precious for their associations; but then, as now, greed and selfishness might easily convert a harmless jewel into an unlucky, sinister possession. The Dallas Heart had played its part in disrupting family peace.

"Now you know all, Jane," Jerry continued.

"Everything except . . ." I began, and then paused. Jerry laughed.

"I believe from the look in your eyes you'd risk your soul to get a glimpse of it. Confess now!"

"What woman wouldn't risk a good deal to see such a treasure?" I returned, smiling frankly and honestly back at him. "And you, Jerry—didn't you risk anything to get possession of it?"

"Yes, more than I should," he admitted. "But now I'm through. The fever's gone."

I regarded him silently with appraising eyes.

"Does that mean you're so sure of it that you can afford to wait?" I added.

"What do you mean by that, Jane?"

"Why, if Abner has no other living relatives, won't you and Nancy inherit Swamp Hollow?"

"I suppose so."

"And all that's in it, including the Dallas Heart?"

"Yes," he smiled, "if it's here."

"You could take your time ransacking the place for it then, couldn't you—you and Nancy?" I persisted.

"Why, of course, but what are you getting at, Jane? You're holding something back, but I can't guess what."

I smiled demurely at him.

"I was thinking," I added innocently, "that somebody else might search the house before you get possession of it and find the Heart. The police, for instance. They would take charge when they found murder had been committed, wouldn't they?"

"Yes, and it's a fact they might stumble upon the precious thing. No telling what they'd do if they found it. They might steal it. You're right, Jane! We ought to look further, even at the risk of being discovered in the house by daylight."

HE smiled and gazed quizzically at me.

"I believe, Jane, you know something," he said slowly. "What do you know?"

"A lot of things, Jerry, and one is that I don't think a man is good at searching a room for a lost article. Now pause and think. Where would you hide such a treasure in here if you were in Uncle Abner's place?"

"Why—why—I don't know," he stammered, looking wildly around. "Behind the clock maybe, but there isn't any clock in here, or under a brick in the fireplace, but there's no fireplace."

"Guess again," I laughed.

He was growing excited, not knowing if I were making believe or had some actual knowledge of the diamond's whereabouts.

"Jane," he said solemnly, "have you found it?"

"No, silly, of course not! I haven't seen it or touched it, and I don't know where it's hidden; but I have a woman's intuition."

"A woman's intuition," he mused. "I wonder if there is anything in that, or if it's just common acceptance of an old superstition?"

"Suppose you test it, Jerry?" I mocked.

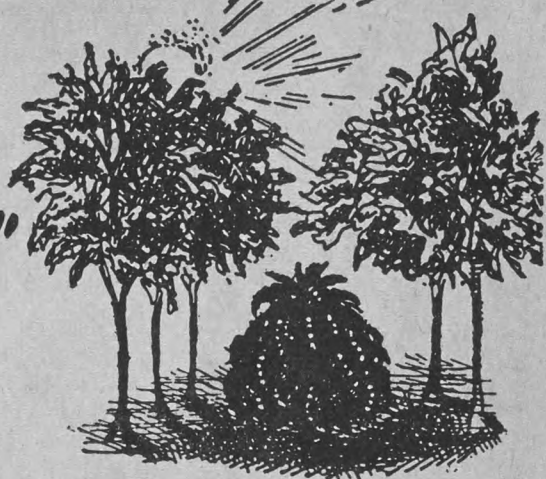
"All right! Where does your intuition say that I ought to look?"

"Jerry," I said, "if you went into a strange hotel room to sleep and you had a suspicion that sneak thieves were around, where would you hide your money and watch and other valuables?"

"Under the pillow where I could grab them quickly."

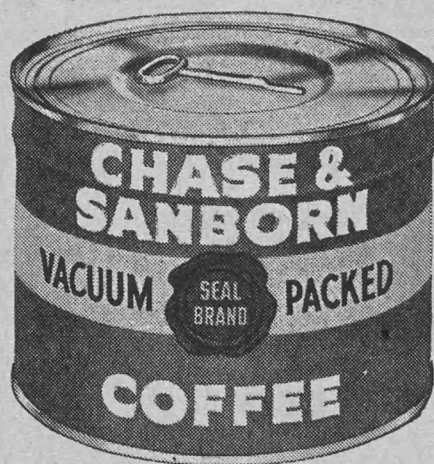
He made a dash for the pillow at the

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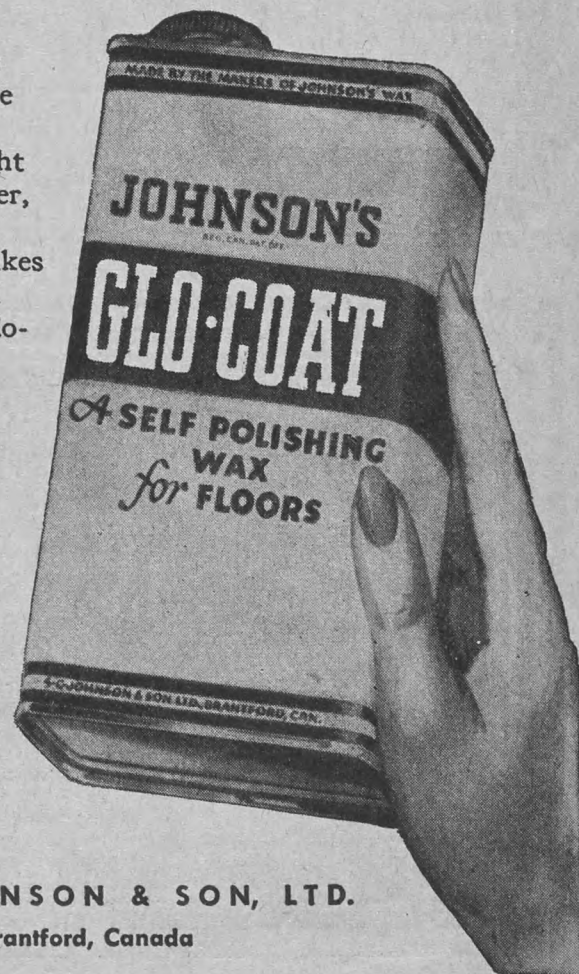
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head of the couch, picked it up and crushed it between his hands.

"Not in it or under it," he said. "Woman's intuition wrong for once, Jane."

"I didn't say it was there. You jumped to conclusions. Now, would Uncle Abner hide it there?"

"I don't know. I give it up."

"Poor Jerry!" I laughed. "Now listen. From time immemorial the hiding-place for money and treasures, at least according to fiction, has been in stockings, under loose firebricks, behind hall clocks or—or . . ."

"Where else?" He shouted when I stopped.

I did not answer, but squirmed around in my seat.

"Uncle Abner didn't have a very soft bed to sleep on," I complained. "This mattress is terribly hard and bumpy. It feels as if I'd been sitting on rocks or stones. Just feel here, Jerry. What is it?"

FOR a second he did not follow me; then seeing something in my eyes that enlightened him he made a dive for the couch and began running his hands up and down the hard mattress.

An exclamation of eagerness escaped his lips. He tore at the mattress cover with both hands, ripping it to shreds, and thrust a hand into the straw beneath.

When he withdrew it he held the Dallas Heart up for me to see.

"Jane! Jane!" he cried. "We've found it! We've found it! The Dallas Heart!"

I was more interested in seeing than in listening, and I hardly heard his words. When he blew the chaff and straw from the precious bauble, a string of pearls, with a magnificent diamond heart, sparkled and glowed in the dim light from the oil lamp, making everything else in the room seem dull and tawdry.

It was such a treasure as kings had fought for and women had bartered their souls to possess. I was dazzled by its wondrous lustre, and Jerry sat there stupefied, holding aloft the precious thing, his lips trembling, his eyes bulging, his hands shaking.

I came out of my trance finally.

"Put it away!" I commanded harshly. "Hide it! I don't want to see it!"

"Why, Jane, it's wonderful, and you helped me to find it."

"Take it away!" I added in irritation, rising to my feet. "I'm going! It's morning outside. See, the sun's bathing the swamp in a golden glow. Oh, Jerry, it's like a new world after the night! Come, we must go!"

And so we did, hand in hand through the swamp, leaving Swamp Hollow behind with all its memories and sinister associations. I had found the Dallas Heart for Nancy, but more precious to me than any bauble was Jerry's love, which was mine to share with no one.

The End

O MY LADDIE

Continued from page 6

complete little social units of father, mother and child, to go back to the solitary apartment she occupied then, whether we were as kind as we thought, whether in spite of ourselves there were not a faint, subconscious triumph akin to Lizzie's.

As the years raced on, there wasn't one of us who didn't hope that some ill word of Lizzie would come. After all, a poor sickly creature couldn't be expected to last as long as ordinary mortals. Every Christmas Meg sent a small token to the "wee girls"—hair ribbons, hankies, other things as they grew older—but trifles, so that no one could possibly read too much into them. She did not dare to send even a card to their parents, for fear Lizzie might seize on



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NAME.....
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(H-61)



that as a means of making Alec miserable. Then along came the war, and with what seems like one of those acts of deliberate malice on the part of the powers that be, it was Alec who died, not Lizzie. She and the girls had a miraculous escape from the bomb that wiped out half their street.

Meg went around like a frozen creature that nothing could warm.

"If only he could have sent me some little message, left me just one little thing..." was wrung out of her one day when I was trying to comfort her.

There wasn't a thing one could do, not a word one could say. I could only put my arms around her.

She never sang after that. She seemed to withdraw into herself. When she came home from the office she would make herself eat a small meal, then pick up some knitting or try aimlessly to read until bedtime. The main-spring of her existence was gone, lacking that final message from Alec.

One evening, just as my family was sitting down to a meal, the telephone rang. It was Meg.

"Could you come..."

HER voice was breathless, as if she were only able to summon energy to speak by sheer force of will.

"I'm leaving this minute," I said without waiting to hear more, and hung up.

"It's Meg!" I called to my startled family as I ran for my hat and coat. "Call a taxi, someone."

All that Meg had meant to us through the years, her sweetness, her soundness, her Meggish gaiety, overwhelmed me. If anything happened Meg...

I didn't dare think what I might find when I entered, with only a brief push of the door-bell to announce my arrival.

"Meg—Meg!" I said.

"Come away in."

It was her own voice, not weak, not wavering into silence as I feared, but alive and strangely vibrant. I was ready to go to pieces myself, but Meg's firm hand led me to a chair.

"Whatever..." I panted.

Meg thrust something at me urgently.

"This was in my mail-box." Red spots flamed on her cheeks and there was a tautness about her calm. "Read it," she insisted.

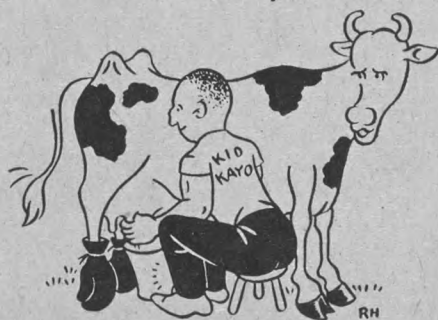
Obediently I unfolded the thin square of note-paper.

"Dear Aunt Meg," I read. "This will tell you the sad news of Mum's death. She has been ailing for so long, and the bomb didn't help any. Now we are alone. Dad told us once if anything happened him or Mum we were to turn to you. What we would like to know is, could we come out to Canada to you? Jeanie and I have learned stenography and we are sure we could get jobs. With much love, and do write soon to let us know what we should do. Yours, Jeanie and Flora."

When I finished my hands were shaking so that I could not return the letter to its envelope.

"Why, lassie," said Meg, "what for would you be crying..." She was crying herself by then, the numbness of the long months melting away in the first real happiness she had known for years. "O, Alec, my laddie," she said. "You did leave me something. O, my laddie, my laddie."

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Two Farm Ideas

Snow Fence

THE past several winters we have been more or less marooned this time of year, continuing until spring, with snow drifting in the driveway out to the high road. Last winter was the worst. Several times kind neighbors came with tractors and opened up for us, and one time the municipal bulldozer. It was annoying as we live close to a good road and only a short distance from the pavement to Calgary. This situation was further aggravated by the fact that we had rows of small trees of caraganas growing on both sides of the driveway to the road.

But this winter, I believe I have this problem whipped. Early in September I was in town and picked up six rolls of snow fence. I also went to a second-hand dealer and bought about forty lengths of six feet used pipe. This cost me ten cents a foot cut in the desired lengths. It was easy to punch a hole with a bar and using a steel post maul, I set these pipes slightly less than a rod apart and some distance back from the driveway. The first storm I got out and rolled out the snow fence and fastened it to the pipe posts. I feared I had set them too far back but this has since proved to be false, as one must have the fence far enough back to leave ample room to hold all the snow that will gather during the winter.

It would be difficult to estimate the value in comfort we have had so far this winter. The cost was around eighty dollars but that is not lost as the way we often performed previous winters, one could easily have done that much and more damage to our car. People coming in often left their cars on the road and walked, and we too often did so or got a team of horses to pull the car in.

I expect to use some of this fence next summer to keep the wind from blowing off small plants in the garden and if taken care of it will last for years. The posts will be easily pulled and laid away for next winter.—HARVEY HANSON.

Taking Care of Baby Chicks

PERHAPS many farm women like myself have not gone in for raising baby chicks on a large scale, and yet I like to raise a few, say from fifty to a hundred. The past three years I have raised chickens very satisfactorily with scarcely any equipment and I have had really good luck. One year I did not lose a single chick during the season.

My husband built a small house out of odd pieces of lumber lying around. The house is about four feet by six and about four feet high at the peak. One side of the roof is lumber, the other side is a storm window fastened at the top with hinges, so it can be lifted and put back when I work with the chickens.

I should mention that the first couple of weeks I put the chickens in the boxes they arrived in from the hatchery at night. To heat the house at night and rainy or cold days in the spring I use a No. 2 kerosene lamp. Over the lamp which I place in the centre of the house, I drop an old cream can which has no top or bottom in it. The heavy iron in the can keeps a good even heat and if the lamp is turned fairly low to begin with there is little danger that it will work up too high. I usually go out about half an hour after I have lit the lamp to see that it is all right.

The house is covered with tarpaper and roofing to keep it free from draughts and it has a little door which slides up and down at the bottom of the house for the chicks to go in and out. The sun shining through the window keeps the house nice and warm on bright days without any other heat.—SYLVIA LATHER.

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MORE BARLEY

Continued from page 5

average for all prairie farms the proposed bonus represents only a small advance. In the northern portions of the prairies, where barley is more commonly grown, yields are higher, and the bonus will probably yield no more than the old equalization fee of fifteen cents a bushel. On crops of over 33.3 bushels per acre, the new arrangement is actually less attractive than the equalization fee.

By these calculations the proposed acreage bonus may not serve as an inducement at all in those areas where barley is most successfully grown. It might shift some barley acreage to more southerly localities where drought risks are greater. The dry land farmer, assured of a five dollar return, whether he gets a crop or not, may devote poorly prepared fields to barley. If farm logic responds in such wise, it is wholly probable that the combined acreage bonus paid by Ottawa, and four dollar hog price increase paid from overseas will increase pig production in the West more effectively than it promotes the increase in barley growing, in which case there will be less feed for the eastern stockman, rather than more. Facing such considerations it might be wise to raise the ceiling prices on barley; either a substantial amount in place of an acreage bonus, or a small amount in addition to it.

R. C. Brown, a Manitoba delegate from the U.G.G., laid emphasis on the necessity of raising the ceiling price of barley. He averred that it had not been raised since it was first imposed years ago, in spite of impressive price increases everywhere else in the world, and that what had been intended as a ceiling had now become a floor price since barley of every quality now sold for one price which rarely departed from the official ceiling.

Mr. Brown held that an artificially low ceiling for barley amounted to a bonus for the bacon producer out of the pocket of the grain grower. If it was sound economics to bonus the bacon producer, or if a moral obligation rested on nations with surpluses to ameliorate the conditions outlined by Sir Andrew Jones, the bonus should come out of the taxpayer, and not out of one section of the country. Mr. Brown had no objection to paying his share of the bonus as a taxpayer, but he strongly resented having to do so as a grain farmer.

AS the convention progressed the complexity of the problem became ever more manifest. Delegates examined the probable effect of a rise in barley prices on pig raising in the West. If grading was re-established, and the ceiling for No. 2 C.W. was jacked up, say 10 cents, it is quite possible that the feed grades would sell for no advance over what was now charged for a mixture of better average value. Feeders would then have to decide whether it was better to buy a good mealy barley at a higher price or light stuff at a discount. Probably there were many western farmers who would prefer to sell 74-cent barley than to feed it, even with the advanced price of bacon. To that extent a higher price ceiling for feed would militate against hog production west of the lakes.

At this stage livestock men engaged in lines other than pig raising had a word to say. The new pork price, when it becomes effective might provide a reason for advancing barley prices, but dairy, poultry and beef men were unalterably opposed to it. Dairy production at the moment is on the decline because its supporters are inadequately paid.

Geo. Ross, a Calgary rancher, made a plea for the "forgotten industry," beef production. The beef game is a long-time proposition. It had gone through two bust-and-boom cycles in his time and was well on its way in the third one. The rancher had watched his \$40 heifers of 1920 grow into \$23 cows in 1923. The beef business, even in the West, is an important outlet for feed grains so long as prices do not get out of line.

Into the melee, W. J. Parker, vice-president of the Federation, threw the question of malting barley premiums. Mr. Parker supported the Ottawa proposal to raise the premium from 5 to 20 cents. So far as he was concerned he was for throwing the malting barley business wide open, to force brewers to pay what the stuff was worth in export markets. The beer business could afford it. Brewers were buying barley other than malting grades and converting it into beer. It might be possible, Mr. Parker said, to make out a case for obliging farmers to sell wheat at a low price for domestic consumption, as is now being done, for it provided cheap bread for all. He defied anyone to make out a similar case for bonusing the beer-consuming public. That issue provides a challenge which farmers will eagerly accept.

IT should be said that the whole of the debate was conducted on the highest level. It was not a case of East vs. West, but a case of barley grower, wherever he may be vs. the feeder whose operations consume his grain, whether he lived on the next farm or a thousand miles away. There was generous give and take, and full recognition that out of the Federation must come a unanimous opinion requiring loyal support from all sections. There was an express acknowledgment that if the Federation could not resolve a problem of these dimensions, unified farm opinion in Canada was hopeless.

As this issue of The Guide goes to press the Federation has not yet made its decision. The matter was passed from the general meeting to the council which is considering a resolution embodying (a) an advance in ceiling prices for feed grains, (b) the return to grades and spreads, (c) the marketing of feed grains exclusively through the Wheat Board, (d) the discontinuance of the equalization payment and the substitution therefor of a bonus of five dollars an acre, and (e) that the premium on malting barley be raised to 20 cents a bushel. The council's decision, when made, will go to Ottawa as a recommendation from the producers of Canada.

A decision must be made soon on which operations for the coming year can be based. Ontario is a potential market for 100,000,000 bushels of western feed, but its farmers dare not expand till their feed supplies for another year are assured. That province, indeed all of eastern Canada, is having a bad scare at the moment. Wheat movement to Britain was so imperative after the 1946 crop began to roll, that the Board of Grain Commissioners had to put into effect an order allowing only one bushel of feed to move out of storage for every three bushels of wheat.

The consequence is that the East has lived from hand to mouth, and at the moment the feed situation is absolutely critical. Some portions of Ontario may not have enough to support their livestock population through the winter. The back log of freight cars at the head of the lakes is so heavy that there is no adequate relief in sight. Under these circumstances Ontario breeders naturally want to know western planting intentions before they commit themselves to a big breeding program.

If the feelings freely expressed at the convention by farm leaders is any indication of the state of mind of farm

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rank and file, there is an effective desire to help Britain through its food difficulties without looking too closely at the cash reward. There was warm response to Sir Andrew Jones' brave picture of the British public enduring hardships now for the seventh year, a response that colored everything said in developing production plans throughout the conference. It was a heartening proof that Canada, whose reputation for generosity is a by-word in Britain, is not too occupied with postwar problems to raise itself to another effort.

Repatriates are not very patient about this. Those who have experienced English meals throughout the postwar months, return to Canada burning with a desire to publicize the facts. They are staggered with the luxury obtainable in this land of plenty, and what they take to be public indifference to widespread hunger elsewhere. Their consciences bother them for some time as they participate in gluttonous orgies, or what would seem so to Europeans in 1947. In time their evangelical ardor evaporates, and they sink into the prevailing attitude. But Sir Andrew's speech, and the impact it had on the convention shows it is not an attitude of indifference. It is one of weariness in well doing.

The reply to this new request for food production cannot be the unquestioning response of the early war years, neither will it be the cold calculation which Sir Andrew says we have the right to make.

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The Countrywoman

One Man

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

*The winter wheat springs greenly from the earth,
The red birds call.
While I, who feel this flux of death and birth,
Am still and small.*

Singing Lines

POETS have the gift of concentrating thoughts into a few words. Like sunlight focused through a magnifying glass, their meaning makes a deep imprint on our minds, because of their sheer simplicity. Their rhythm causes them to sing and stay with us, long after much else we have read, has faded from memory. Poems by Gilean Douglas and some prose pieces have appeared in many issues of The Country Guide, during the past ten years. It was a pleasant surprise to hear that some of the delightful little poems of this Vancouver poet have been set to music, others have appeared in modern anthologies of verse. Miss Douglas was the only Canadian to have her work appear in "Moult's Best Poems of 1943," published by Jonathan Cape, London, in 1945. Schirmer's have had two of her poems: "Discovery" and "Prelude to March" set to music and published as songs. Humphries so published another, entitled "Bond." Unfortunately these have not had wide distribution in Canada. Throughout 1945 and 1946 Miss Douglas, in spite of indifferent health has continued to produce and have published many pieces of both verse and prose. The Country Guide has welcomed and been proud to publish the work of this gifted writer.

Grow Parsley Indoors

DO you know that by sprinkling a sponge with water and planting parsley seeds in it you can have a decorative house plant as well as a useful one? Thread a long string through the sponge and hang it in your kitchen window. Be sure to keep the sponge moist, being careful not to saturate it and thus wash the seeds out. It won't take long for the seeds to start sprouting. By planting in this manner you will always have enough fresh parsley on hand when you need it for garnishing.—UNA L. McARTHUR.

The Road Builder's Grave

By OLIVE KITSON KAY

*The broad white highway sends its speeding freight,
Where plodded patient oxen, slow and strong,
And few have ever stopped to ask or think
"Who carved this busy trail on which we throng?"*

*Long years ago when wilder lay the way,
When warring Indians made each turn a snare;
The one who sleeps within that lonely grave
Blazed out the trail and scorned the dangers there.*

*Here death o'er took him in the silent watches
Unloosed his traces and outspanned his team,
And where the firefly lit his funeral candle
The flashing headlight throws its vivid gleam.*

*He sleeps as well, perhaps, as if a casket
Of polished oak his weary limbs encased,
Nor cares he that the weathered cross above him
Has fallen, crumbled and his name erased.*

*Sleep on brave soldier of an era ended!
An Empire's life-stream flows around you here,
When Gabriel's trumpet sounds the great awakening;
Then, too, you'll lead the way, O Pioneer!*

This year may see a new and marked interest taken in building of better farm homes

By AMY J. ROE

EVEN though as many Canadians as should be are not aware of it, Canada has a National Housing Act. Under it minimum standards of construction are set down and means of making long-term loans provided. The Act was passed in August, 1944, revised, consolidated and republished in August, 1946. It is available for those who wish to study it. Governmental machinery to give effect to the act has been switched over from the old National Housing Administration at Ottawa to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation with offices and staff in most of the leading cities of the Dominion. The Corporation during the closing months of 1946 sponsored a large-scale competition among architects for plans for small houses and awarded prizes for the best in each of five regions, into which the country was divided for purposes of the contest.

There has been good reason why rural people have not been much interested in the Act. Now it looks as if Part III, which deals with "the making of loans to assist in the construction of houses on farms" will be proclaimed early in the 1947 session of Parliament. Hitherto the only assistance provided to farm people came through Farm Improvement Loans, which were arranged through the co-operation of the banks.

The Supervisor of the Farm Loans Division of Central Housing and Mortgage Corporation, T. B. Pickersgill, is now on a journey across Canada to consult with heads of provincial governments, committees and other bodies interested in rural housing. In press interviews he has pointed out: "The act has been proving a great boon to the man in towns and cities with a moderate income. We hope that it will be made just as useful to farmers in every part of the country." He explained that proclamation of Part III had been held up on account of the drastic shortage of materials and because of the time needed for getting plans into shape for putting the scheme into operation.

There is no doubt of the interest of farm people today in remodelling old homes and building of new ones. Many have the inclination either to build or remodel. Some of those have the means. Others will welcome loans which can be repaid on long terms. Money either paid cash-down or borrowed is not the whole answer to better rural housing. Much practical direction and advice is necessary. We haven't yet in Canada any considerable number of good plans for farm houses. There are all too few individuals either on staffs of universities, in extension service of departments of agriculture or in building, plumbing and electric trades who can give farm people the advice they are asking for these days. Somewhere, in government or business, persons with the necessary technical training, background and interest must be found and put to work on the problem. It will be tragic if farm people spend the money before they have secured advice and modern ideas on rural housing.

Possibly it may be regarded as fortunate that materials are still scarce. We may thus be provided with a period of time in which actual plans and much practical information may be assembled for distribution.

Junior Book Groups

By E. VIOLET HENDRY

THESE are days when much emphasis is being laid on education for youth—education in its broadest sense. While the school still remains the main source of early academic training, yet alongside of that institution, youth centres, handicraft and hobby clubs, music and art societies, public speaking and dramatic classes all form a means of adolescent and post-adolescent training. Such activities have a strong appeal to our young people largely because they are activities in the physical as well as the cultural sense. At the end of a season one may expect a display of handicrafts, perhaps the production of a play or it may be a drama festival.

There is another activity which deserves a place in the list of young people's interests, namely, that of the Book Group. Adult Book Groups are now well-

established in many parts of our country. Junior Book Groups are also possible. Few boys and girls do not enjoy reading. One has only to watch a young reader's face as he absorbs his story to guess the inward satisfaction he is deriving therefrom. To encourage him to share this joy with his companions is indeed a pleasant experience. Hence this article.

Several years ago I organized my first Book Group comprising 15 members—boys and girls. They were a delightful group of young people, keen and ready to devour whatever literary fare I might place before them. I had previously selected a number of books all new and attractive and within their comprehension, yet not too simple for we were not merely to read books but to discuss them. We must therefore have something to discuss; the plot it might be, a character perhaps. We might wish to compare certain happenings with those of our own experience. Then, too, various types of books were included in the list; that is, one book might be a travel story; another historical. Variety not only provides interest but also encourages the wider outlook.

Organization and procedure were simple. At the first meeting we sat around a table while I explained in a few words the purpose of the group, later showing the books and remarking briefly on them. Each member then selected his book. No further remarks were necessary or even acceptable that day; reading began at once. Thus we made an excellent start.

The routine is simple; procedure, informal. Books are circulated by the members themselves, the library being the central point of exchange. Each member keeps his book out one week—or it may be two. I make no definite ruling on this point; it has never been necessary. Each member, too, keeps a note of his selections and in addition we record the number of times each book is taken out.

For the first few weeks the group simply comes together and read. At each meeting, however, something of interest usually crops up and of course there is always the question, "When do we have our first discussion?" or it may be, "How many times has this book been out?"

Then at last comes the day when the first discussion is to be held. With that getting-down-to-business look on every face, we gather at the table. One person has been selected to open the discussion, another, to close it. One never knows how it will go or what will come forth. Here the group leader can guide its course by giving a little help here, a suggestion there, and perhaps a nod to the person who is to sum up and close the discussion before it has time to lag.

Discussions are seldom dull, more often they are extremely lively. Sometimes they are even heated. But such opportunities there are to inculcate in the child that innate sense of give and take! Around this table he learns the lesson of self-restraint and polite consideration for the opinion of others—so valuable to him in later life. Then, too, he has the opportunity to practise good conversation, an art which one might wish to see more widely cultivated.

Such attributes, then, does the Book Group tend to develop. And are these not valuable, nay precious, in this somewhat austere world of today? Added to these is the stimulus to the intellect which the study of books provides. Before these young book lovers a gateway is opened revealing many paths all leading towards the richer fields of literature.

Consumer Buying

IN buying foodstuffs, the Canadian housewife has been fairly well protected in getting value for money spent, if she paid attention to grades, during the past 20 years. Buying dressed poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, honey, packaged fruits or canned goods she could estimate if she were getting the best product, a standard or a poorer one.

This came about largely as a result of Canada being a food export country. It was due to the educational work carried on by departments of agriculture, both federal and provincial, which were anxious to secure and hold markets for producers. The producers themselves accepted grading, then welcomed it as there was abundant proof that it helped them secure wider markets for quality goods, which meant a steadier price for those who took pains to produce first-rate articles. For some time past it has been possible to enforce strict regulations concerning quality, handling and inspection of foods intended for export or for inter-provincial shipment. Food pro-

Turn to page 64

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Climing at Standards

MRS. HOUSEWIFE has decided that two-year-old Johnny needs a new sweater. Looking through a catalog she picks out her choice and writes an order stating the color and style she wants, giving the size as two years. Within a reasonable length of time her purchase arrives, and when she attempts to fit young Johnny into his size two sweater she suffers a rude shock. Johnny is too big, and the size two simply will not fit. So she returns the purchase asking for a larger size. Assuming that this larger size is the correct one for her son, the next time he needs some clothing the new size is mentioned in the order. But instead of fitting him, this time the article is too big. So back to the store it goes. In this manner much valuable time, money, and patience is wasted in fitting clothes. The wide variation of so-called sizes of clothing for children is obvious.

This annoying and confusing problem not only occurs in children's clothing but in adult apparel as well. Many a lady who wears a size 16 dress, which means a 34-inch bust measurement, will find that some dresses supposedly in this size are too large for her and some are too small, so she has to choose her dress from another size. The need is apparent for a complete set of standard sizes for all articles of wearing apparel for men, women, and children, so that an article may be ordered according to size, and that size may be guaranteed to be the same all over the country. A size 16 dress will be the same in fit regardless of make, price, manufacturer, or district in which it is bought.

STANDARDIZATION of clothing and textiles throughout Canada would be of the greatest possible help to the consumer. She would be certain of the correct size and uniform quality every time an article was bought or ordered from a store or outside point. Further and more complete standards in food containers are also needed which would result in simplified purchasing with the best possible product for color, quality, and flavor desired.

During the last few years the textile industry has furnished the consumer public with many new and wonderful materials. Previously the choice in fabric was between linen, cotton, wool, silk and rayon. Since that time synthetic fabrics have come on the market, and with such rapidity that the average person is unfamiliar with them. Standards accompanied by adequate labelling would help solve the problem for the uninformed buyer. Each label for yard goods or garments would contain the following information: What the fabric is made of, the name and address of the manufacturer, how to care for the fabric, the recommended use of the material, what wearing qualities are to be expected, and information about the construction of the fabric or garment. The size would be included on the label of the ready-made clothing. The label for yard goods could be attached to the end of the bolt of material so the purchaser could read it before buying a length of goods.

Standardization of food containers, while much more adequate at present in Canada than the textile lines, leaves room for improvement. Each food container should be labelled giving full information about its contents. The brand name and address of the manufacturer should be contained on the label along with full information about the quality and best practical use of the food contained; any added ingredients other than the basic food, e.g. added pectin to preserved fruits, jams

A review of the present position in Canada---some things which women should study and work to secure

By MARION R. McKEE

and jellies; the size of the can, jar, or container; the quality and quantity of the food contained inside; and the shape, appearance and flavor of the product where these qualities can be stated. In this manner all guesswork and dissatisfaction with canned foods could be eliminated, and ordering and buying greatly simplified.

In the United States the system of standards set up by the government for both food and textiles is greatly advanced to that used in Canada. The Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the United States government, established in 1923, has set forth and raised standards which aid the consumers and manufacturers alike in satisfactory buying and selling.

In Canada there is nothing to parallel this Bureau. During the war years the Wartime Prices and Trade Board set up limited standards dealing with clothing and textiles, more in regard to the saving of materials which were in short supply than the raising of quality and satisfaction of the consumers. The Consumer Service of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has done good service to the public through the food lines, which is more satisfactory than the progress made in textiles. Standards for drugs and related commodities come under the Department of National Health and Welfare.

THE need for a Bureau similar to the one in the United States, set up in the government at Ottawa has been recognized by groups of women throughout Canada. The Canadian Home Economics Association in July, 1946, sent in to Ottawa a resolution voicing the desire for a complete set of standards to be set up for food containers, sizes of clothing, particularly children's, increased labelling of textiles and garments showing full information about their use, care, fibre content, color fastness, etc. The National Council of

Women has taken action in this matter and through its local branches sent similar resolutions to the Dominion government.

The stand taken by the women's groups might have been taken some few years ago. There have been reasons why the setting up of adequate standards has been delayed. During the war years of 1939 to 1945 there was a limited amount of materials, and what was available was used only for essential articles. Tin was in short supply, necessitating limited numbers of sizes of food containers. Textiles and fabrics were being used for war materials. Added to this was the shortage of trained technicians and labor to adequately carry out such plans. Due to these difficulties progress and advancement in standardization was cut to a minimum.

SETTING up a satisfactory set of standards and adequate labelling takes years to accomplish. It is the result of much research and study. As has been previously mentioned the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the United States was set up in 1923, and has reached its present efficiency after many years of work and research.

First there is the problem of who is going to decide on the standards, and what the standards will be. The U.S. Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics has recently completed a study of children's body measurements in order to develop a more adequate method of sizing of children's clothing. After taking 36 measurements of 147,008 boys and girls in 16 states ranging between the ages of 4 to 17 years, the conclusion was drawn that the best method of sizing children's clothes was by a combination of height and weight rather than the inadequate one of age. This tremendous research illustrates the

time, money and trained personnel needed to set up only one group of standards. Food standards would require laboratories and trained food technicians working for long periods of time, to set up adequate standards for different products.

Then too manufacturers and the machinery required must be taken into consideration. If a manufacturer's machines do not produce articles up to a certain standard, he would have to go to the expense and loss of installing completely new machinery. Solving the standards problem is obviously a slow moving one, as new machines are not yet available in any considerable number.

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board will end its term of service in Canada at the end of March, 1947. Some of the standards set up by the Board, which are considered to be desirable, will be maintained. Others will go into discard. The Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa established a Standards Division during December, 1946. The main job of this Division is the standardization of such items as weights and measures, gas and electricity, etc. However it will also take into consideration standards which the consumers of Canada find desirable. The women of the Dominion should make known their desire for better standards.

Should standards come into effect the whole effort will be wasted unless Mrs. Consumer strives to understand them, and use them to her advantage. Labels should be read and their directions followed with care. The standards set up for wearing apparel, textiles and yard goods, and food containers, should become well known and understood. All available information and literature regarding standards should be carefully studied. Home Economics classes in high school could help educate the buyers of the future in the wise purchasing and use of various food and textile products. It is up to the women of Canada to demand and use better standards and labels in food, clothing and textiles.

In England Now

Life moves with vigor and holds many surprises and reminders of the war years

By JOAN M. FAWCETT

caught my train with a minute to spare.

At Birmingham the crowds were much greater; it is a busy town almost in the centre of England. Workmen were repairing bomb damage to the station roof as I crossed the foot bridge to the Queen's Hotel. Inside it was warm and comfortable, almost prewar warm, and there were waiters and hall-boys and porters about instead of the women and girls we have got used to seeing in such jobs. Lunch was quite a prewar affair too with only subtle shortages that were hardly noticeable; only one dish of fish in the hors d'oeuvres, and not nearly enough sugar in the chocolate sweet and no serviettes—I suppose to save the laundry's soap. In the cloakroom I came on another little pointer to the times we live in: a woman sadly darning a ladder in her stocking. She had just fallen and they were her only pair of fully fashioned stockings.

After lunch I went up to the B.B.C.

to rehearse. It is a station that serves the middle and west of England, sometimes with a program of its own and sometimes with a relay from London. It stands in a badly blitzed part of the town but was luckily undamaged. Barbed wire is still festooned over its flat roof and in front of some of the windows but the policeman who used to guard the door has gone and only a friendly commissionaire smiles up at you from his desk as you go in.

Everyone in the place seems very young and the studios are very hot and very brightly lit, those are the things that strike you most about this broadcasting business. Why the excessive heat and brightness I don't know but they add to the sense of unreality one gets at the sound of one's own voice talking and talking in an empty room.

When they had finished with me I walked back into the shopping area of the town, hoping to find Christmas presents. It was beginning to get dark and the shops and streets were lit up, glowing and exciting after seven years of blackout. I wonder how long it will be before we have grown insensitive to this lovely light again. As I reached the central square, I became aware of a great twittering above the roar of the

Turn to page 59

4 OUT OF 5 PRIZE WINNERS USE Robin Hood Flour



Look at those light-as-air, puffy, golden-brown griddle cakes! Nothing can beat 'em . . . when they're made from this Robin Hood recipe with Robin Hood Flour! It sure is the flour for successful baking . . . as 4 out of 5 actual prize-winners have found!

This Prize Winner says:

Mrs. Walter Scarlett of Brampton won the Senior Grand Prize in the baking contest at the Fair this year . . . a beautiful engraved silver muffin dish.

"I won first prize for buns, first for rolls, first for brown bread, first for tea biscuits, and first for pumpkin pie. And *EVERYTHING* I bake is made with ROBIN HOOD," says Mrs. Scarlett. "When I lived on the farm I used to take my baking to the near-by Fairs, too. I always enjoy a good contest — and I always won prizes."

I've baked with Robin Hood Flour for years and can always depend on it — why, I couldn't begin to count the number of prizes I've won with Robin Hood!

"I don't bake with any other — Robin Hood is my prize-winning flour!"



GRIDDLE CAKES

"Thin batter cakes, flipped over — maple syrup does the rest!"

1½ cups sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR	2 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder	1 egg, beaten
½ teaspoon salt	1½ cups milk
3 tablespoons melted shortening	

Put griddle iron on very low heat to prewarm. Measure sifted flour into sifter; add baking powder and salt. Sift together into mixing bowl. Add sugar.

Beat eggs until foamy. Add milk and melted shortening. Pour into dry ingredients all at once. Combine *gently* using rotary beater. Mix *only* until smooth.

Test griddle iron for temperature by dropping water on the surface. If the drops break into small beads and evaporate quickly the griddle is hot enough. Grease if necessary. Heavy iron frying pan, lightly greased, may be used in place of griddle iron. Drop batter from tablespoon onto hot griddle and spread cakes lightly with back of spoon into 4-inch circles. Cook on one side until top is puffed and full of bubbles and underside is golden brown. Turn and cook on the other side. Keep a low heat under the griddle. Serve immediately with butter and syrup.

Yield: 14 four-inch griddle cakes.

NOTE: For Wholewheat Griddle Cakes use above recipe. Reduce flour to ¾ cup sifted ROBIN HOOD FLOUR and add 1 cup wholewheat flour. Increase baking powder to 4 teaspoons. Increase milk to 1½ cups.

Robin Hood Flour

Milled from Washed Wheat

(TRADE MARK)

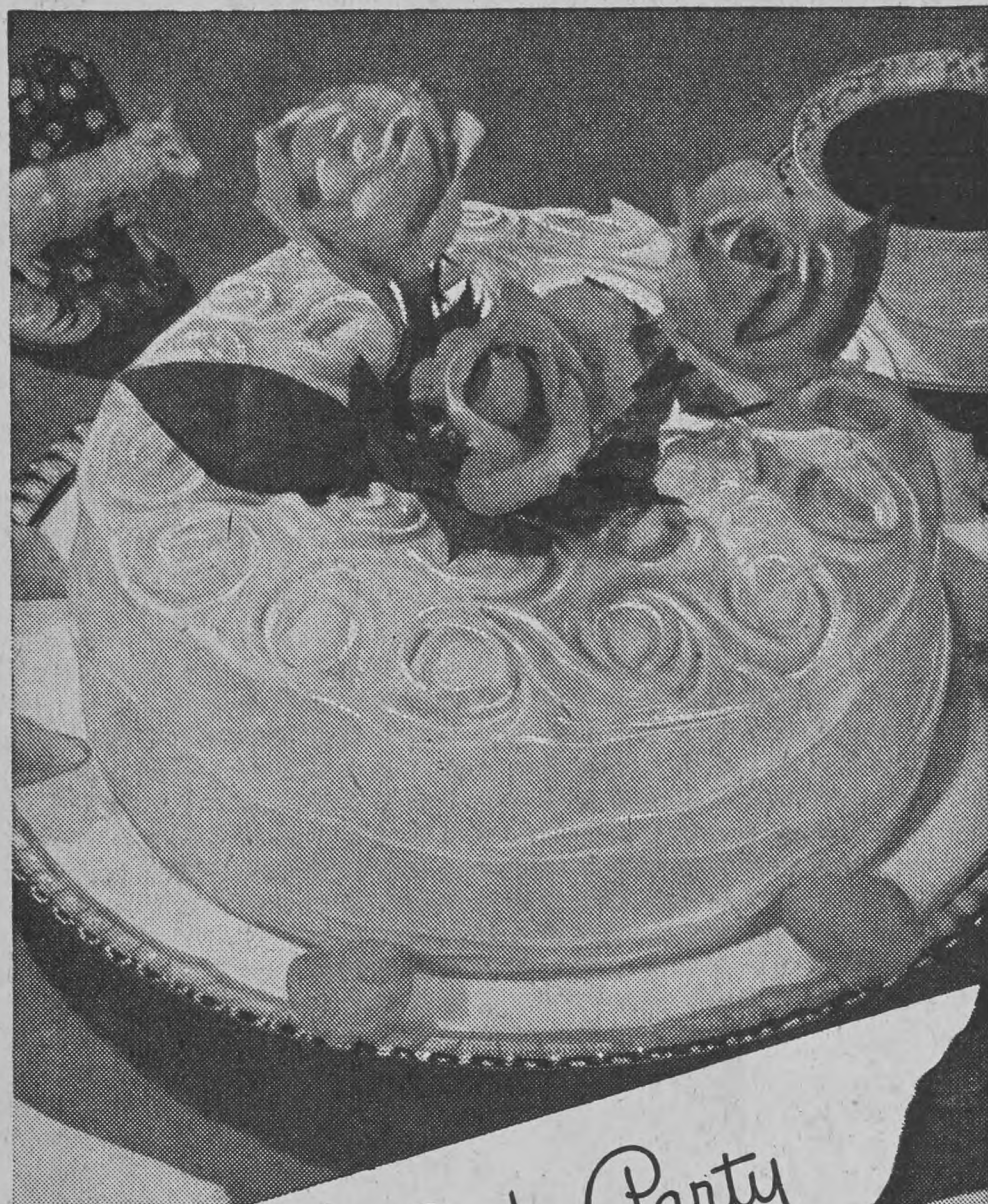
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for the delicious flavor, velvety texture that mean perfect baking results. Why not take a tip from Canada's leading cookery experts—use Magic Baking Powder in everything you bake. Use it next time you bake. Get it today.

PINK PARTY CAKE

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| ½ cup shortening | 2 teaspoons Magic Baking Powder |
| 1 cup sugar | ¾ teaspoon salt |
| 3 egg yolks | ½ cup milk |
| 1 egg | 1 teaspoon vanilla extract |
| 1 ¾ cups sifted flour | |
- Pink Frosting

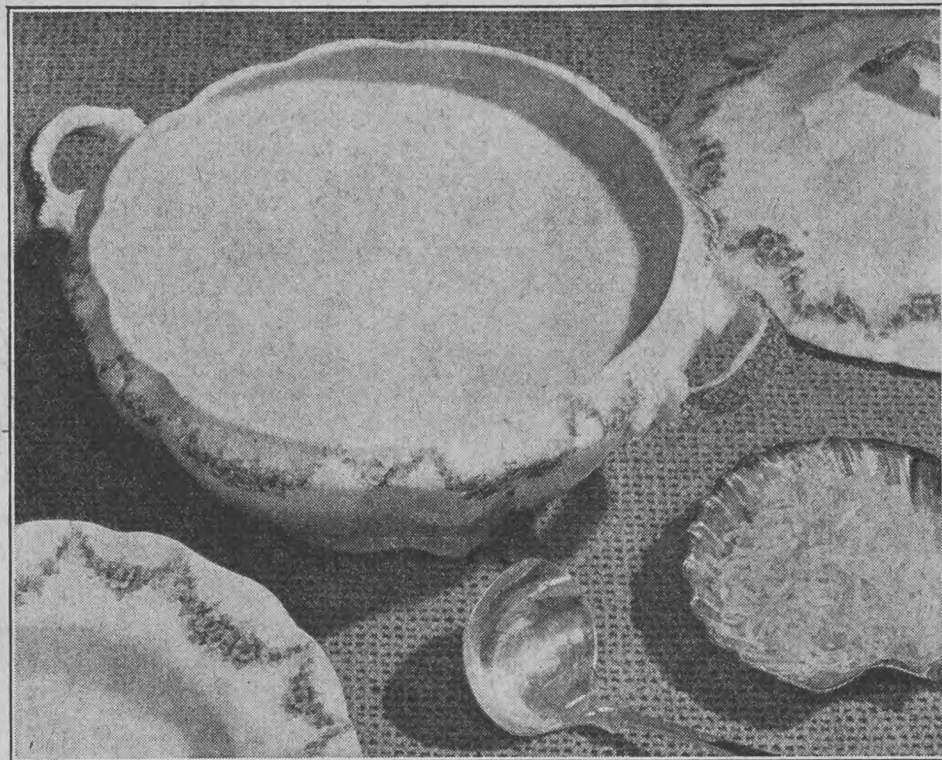
Cream together shortening and sugar. Add egg yolks, beat well. Add egg; beat well. Sift dry ingredients together. Add alternately with milk to creamed mixture. Add vanilla extract. Bake in greased tube pan in 350°F. oven 50 minutes. Spread frosting on top and sides of cake.

PINK FROSTING: Boil together 1½ cups sugar, ½ cup water and 1½ tsps. vinegar to 258°F., (or until syrup spins long thread). Beat 3 egg whites stiff; gradually add syrup, beating constantly, until frosting holds shape. Add few grains salt, ½ tsp. vanilla and ¼ tsp. almond extracts. Tint delicate pink with red vegetable coloring.



Serve More Cheese

Tasty dishes may be made from this nutritious food



[Photo by Craft Foods.]

Hearty potato cheese soup will be doubly welcome on cold wintry days.

LET cheese add welcome variety and a tangy rich flavor to your winter meals. As well as being appetizing, this dairy product contains, in condensed form, all the nutrients found in milk, including the protein which makes cheese such a good substitute for meat. The varieties are many, but the most common in Canada are cottage, cheddar, cream, swiss, limburger and roquefort cheeses.

Cheese is a versatile food, and may be used in many delicious dishes fitting into any course of the meal. As a main dish it could be a tangy welsh rarebit, the popular macaroni and cheese, or a colorful souffle. As a dessert it could take the form of cottage cheese pie, apple pie and cheese, or cheese and crackers. Cheese sandwiches are familiar to all of us and the varieties and kinds are numerous. Cheese in salads is a popular use, and most salads, regardless of kind, look more appetizing if garnished with a slice of cream or hard cheese, or cottage cheese rolled in nuts. A creamy cheese sauce poured over vegetables such as cauliflower, onions and asparagus is a popular and tasty variation.

In preparing cheese it is important to cook it at a low or moderate temperature. A high temperature for any length of time causes cheese to become leathery and tough, and more difficult to digest.

Lemon Cheese Pie

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| 1 c. sugar | ½ c. grated cheese |
| 4 T. flour | Few grains salt |
| 1 c. water | 1 lemon—rind and juice |
| 2 eggs | |

Mix sugar and flour together. Add a little of the water and mix till smooth. Add beaten egg yolks and mix well. Add the remaining water and cook over hot water till thick, stirring constantly. Cover and cook 10 minutes. Remove from fire, add cheese and stir until melted. Add salt, lemon juice, and grated rind. Pour into a baked plain or cheese pastry shell. Cover with a meringue made by beating the two egg whites until stiff and adding a quarter cup sugar gradually. Bake in a moderate oven (325 degrees Fahr.) 20 minutes or until brown.

Welsh Rarebit with Tomato

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| ½ tsp. mustard | ½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce |
| ¼ tsp. salt | ½ c. milk |
| ¼ tsp. paprika | 2 c. grated cheese |
| Dash of cayenne | 1 egg |

Mix seasonings together. Add milk and heat. Add cheese and cook until melted. Beat egg, add a small amount of the hot mixture to it, then add to

rarebit. Cook about one minute stirring constantly. Place thin slices of tomatoes between slices of crisp buttered toast. Pour rarebit over top and serve immediately.

Jellied Cheese and Tomato Salad

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 2 T. gelatin | 1 tsp. lemon juice |
| ¾ c. cold water | Salt and pepper |
| 2 c. tomato juice | ½ c. celery, chopped |
| ½ tsp. sugar | ½ c. cheese, cubed |

Soak gelatin in cold water. Add to hot tomato juice. Add sugar, salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Cool. When partially set add celery and cheese. Turn into moulds and chill. Serve on a bed of lettuce, with salad dressing.

Potato Cheese Soup

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|
| 3 medium potatoes | 2 T. flour |
| 2 c. boiling water | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2-3 c. milk | Pinch of pepper |
| 1 slice onion | 1 c. grated cheese |
| 3 T. butter | 1 T. chopped parsley |

Cook potatoes in boiling salted water until tender. Put through strainer. Measure liquid and add enough milk to make four cups. Scald with slice of onion. Melt butter, add flour and seasonings. Gradually add potato mixture, removing onion. Cook three minutes. Add cheese and beat till smooth. Sprinkle parsley on soup before serving.

Scalloped Potatoes with Cheese

Wash, pare and rinse potatoes. Cut in very thin slices. Butter a baking dish. Put in layers of potatoes. Sprinkle with salt and pepper. Dredge with flour and cover with grated cheese. Repeat till dish is full. Pour in hot milk until it reaches top layer of potatoes. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) until potatoes are soft—about one hour. Cover during the first part of the cooking.

Cheesettes

Cut fresh bread in 1½-inch cubes. Dig into egg mixture (1 tablespoon melted butter to 1 beaten egg). Roll in finely grated dry cheese. Place on cookie sheet and bake in a moderate oven (375 degrees Fahr.) until cheese is melted. Serve hot with salads. These may be made quite small (½-1 inch cubes) and used as appetizers.

Cheese Souffle

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| 3 T. butter | Yolks of 3 eggs |
| 4 T. flour | Whites of 3 eggs |
| 1 c. milk | Few grains cayenne |
| ½ tsp. salt | ¼ c. cheese, grated |
| Pinch of mustard | |

Melt butter. Blend in flour. Add seasonings and milk. Stir until sauce has thickened. Add cheese. Add beaten egg yolks and, when the mixture is cold, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into buttered baking dish and bake in slow oven (325 degrees Fahr.) until firm—20 to 30 minutes. Serve at once.

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A Cook's Terms

A glossary to aid the novice

A COOK'S vocabulary includes many different and varied terms. Becoming familiar with these common cooking expressions will add to your knowledge of menus, and increase the ease with which a recipe may be followed.

Au gratin.—Baked in a cream sauce, sprinkled with crumbs or cheese.

Batter.—A mixture of flour and liquid that is thin enough to beat.

Baste.—To dip over a food spoonfuls of the liquid in which it is cooking.

Beat.—To incorporate air in a mixture with vigorous action.

Blanche—blanch.—To whiten. To place it in boiling water for a few moments, then in cold water.

Bombe Glacée.—Moulded ice cream and ice, or two kinds of ice cream, one as centre, surrounded by the other.

Bouchées.—Literally mouthful; small patties.

Braise.—To cook in a covered pan with a very small amount of liquid, either in the oven or on top of the stove.

Broil.—To subject a food to direct live heat such as coals, gas flame or electric element.

Pan broil.—To cook in a hot pan with just enough fat to keep the food from sticking.

Canapé.—Crackers, potato chips, pastry, toast, or any other firm edible base spread with some highly flavored food and served as an appetizer.

Casserole.—A dish with a cover used for both cooking and serving.

Chutney.—An East India sweet pickle.

Compote.—Fruit in syrup, kept in original shape.

Court Bouillon.—Highly seasoned liquor in which to cook fish.

To cream.—Mashing and working butter, etc., with spoon or mixer until like thick cream.

Creole (a la).—With tomatoes.

CROUTONS.—Small cubes of toasted bread—served with soups.

Croustades.—Cases made of larger cubes of bread, toasted.

To crumb.—To roll pieces of food in egg then in fine bread crumbs, before cooking.

To cut in.—To blend fat with flour by cutting into little pieces with two knives, a fork, a pastry blender.

Deville.—Highly seasoned.

Dredge.—To sift a light coating over food, e.g. flour or sugar.

Entree.—Main dish of the main meal.

Fricassee.—Chicken or meat cut in serving portions and cooked in highly seasoned sauce.

Glaze.—Iced or with a glazed surface as candied fruits.

Julienne.—Cut in very long thin strips—as vegetables.

To marinate.—To soak in French dressing or spiced liquids.

Mask.—To just cover or coat the top of food with sauce, whipped cream, etc.

Macedoine.—A mixture of several vegetables or fruits.

Pickled mangoes.—Stuffed and pickled young melons and cucumbers.

Parboil.—To partly cook in water or liquid.

Puree.—Food rubbed through a strainer to make a very smooth fine pulp.

Ragout.—A thick, highly seasoned stew.

Sauté.—To brown in a small quantity of fat, in a frying pan.

Scald.—To heat just below the boiling point. To scald milk heat it in the top part of a double boiler until it is foamy on top.

Scallop.—To bake in a sauce in the dish in which it is to be served, frequently topped with crumbs or cheese.

Simmer.—To cook in liquid just below the boiling point, the liquid barely moving.

Souffle.—Puffed up with stiffly beaten egg whites.

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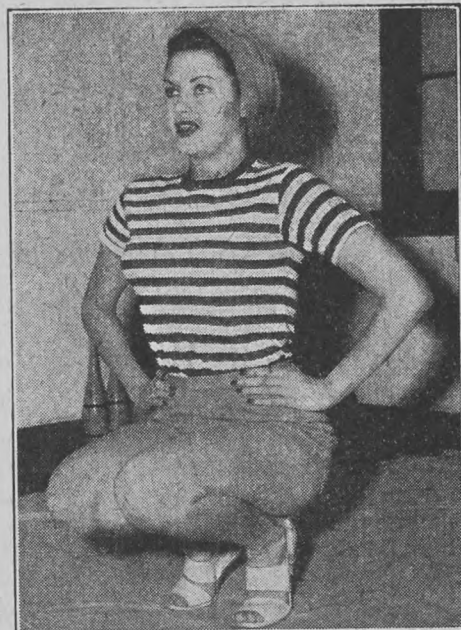
Proportion is of more importance than actual poundage

By LORETTA MILLER

IT'S not the pounds you actually weigh as much as it is the distribution of these pounds. To say that you weigh exactly 123 pounds for your five foot three inches is perfect . . . providing the poundage is where it should be and your body is in good proportion. But if extra poundage is gathered around the waist, hips, shoulders, arms, or below the waist or above it, the whole body will seem out of proportion and you'll appear too heavy for your weight. This all means that one's weight is more a matter of proportion than actual poundage.

Although charts are of excellent help in determining one's own figure-rating, it must be understood that weights must at all times be judged as "average" because no two bodies have the same bone structure. Also, one's age must be taken into consideration, since a few extra pounds are needed as the years multiply. Too, whether one's flesh is hard, solid and firm with muscles, or whether it is fat and soft, will have much to do with what the numerals on the scales record. Keep all this in mind when judging your weight.

Figure proportion can mean figure perfection. Arms that are an inch too short, shoulders that are too narrow with hips too wide and a neck that is too short will make even the slender figure appear out of line. Exercise to lengthen the too short arms, to broaden the shoulders and narrow the hips, and remember at all times to hold the head high so that the too short neck appears, then gradually becomes longer, and the actual weight of the body is secondary. However, for those of you who have wondered about your weight, here is a chart that will help yourself to a better looking body.



Yvonne DeCarlo, beautiful French Canadian star emphasizes the importance of keeping the body supple.

Even the normal body that appears heavy because of a short thick neck and broad shoulders can overcome these apparent proportion faults. Simply holding the head way up so that the neck is stretched to its full height will give the upper-body a lovely slenderness and gracefulness. A little effort will soon bring improved posture and this alone will improve the figure.

One of the first essentials to a good figure is to hold the back straight. This "centre of the body," from which all members branch, must be considered at all times if the head is to be held high, the abdomen in, the shoulders erect, the neck stretched to its full height and the chest raised. Not alone is this a

Height	Weight	Bust	Waist	Hips	Neck	Arm	Thigh	Calf
4 ft. 11 ins.	113	30½	23½	32½	12½	9½	17½	12
5 ft.	113½	31	24	32½	12½	10	18	12½
5 ft. 1 ins.	114½	31½	24½	33	12½	10½	18½	12½
5 ft. 1½ ins.	116½	32	24½	33½	12½	10½	18½	12½
5 ft. 2 ins.	119	32½	25½	34	12½	10½	18½	12½
5 ft. 3 ins.	123	32½	25½	34½	13	10½	19	13
5 ft. 3½ ins.	125	33	26	34½	13½	10½	19½	13½
5 ft. 4½ ins.	128	33½	26½	35	13½	10½	19½	13½
5 ft. 5½ ins.	131	33½	26½	35½	13½	11	19½	13½
5 ft. 6 ins.	134	34½	27½	36	13	11	20	13½
5 ft. 7 ins.	138	35	28	37	14	11½	20½	14
5 ft. 7½ ins.	139	35½	29	37½	14	11½	20½	14
5 ft. 8 ins.	141	36½	29	38½	14½	11½	21	14½
5 ft. 9 ins.	145½	36½	29½	38½	14½	11½	21½	14½
5 ft. 10 ins.	149	37	29½	38½	14½	12	22	15
5 ft. 11 ins.	151	37½	29½	39	14½	12	22	15

With this standard weight and measurement chart to guide you, use your tape measure to find out how you rate, figuratively speaking. Please keep in mind that five pounds either over or under weight must be considered within standard, and keep in mind that age, too, has much to do with this narrow margin.

Two of the commonest of all figure faults that seem to throw the entire figure out of proportion are these: First, walking or standing with the abdomen protruding causes the hips to be pushed forward and this, in turn, makes the thighs and hips appear out of proportion. Fault number two is walking with the shoulders slumped so that the head appears to be drawn down "turtle fashion," which shortens the neck and makes the upper-body unbalanced. If these two faults have found their way into your sitting, standing or walking habits, by all means get rid of them at once. Both of them add years to the physical appearance of the body without in any way interfering with the weight . . . except to make one appear heavier and out of proportion.

guide to perfect posture, but it permits one to breathe normally.

Bodies that are out of proportion will appear lovelier and in complete harmony if one remembers to "be tall" at all times. Whether sitting, standing or walking, keep the neck and torso stretched to their full height. Try this now. Can you feel the definite pull at your sides so that your ribs seem to separate and your abdomen flattens? Do you automatically straighten your back as you stretch tall? Do you find it hard to slump your shoulders while you are in this tall position? Of course you do. And it is being on the alert every minute that will guide you into the habit of improved posture and, ultimately, perfect figure.

The sluggish appearing body whose fault is bad posture and out of proportion rather than overweight or underweight, will do well to exercise. Here is a simple routine: Stand erect, either beside a chair or table, and, resting one hand on the piece of furniture to help steady you, very slowly come down to a squatting position. Hold this for a count of three, then slowly rise to a standing position. Re-

peat five times. Repeat this same routine every day for one week. Then try the squatting movement with the hands held on the hips. Of first importance in keeping your balance is always to stretch your neck and torso to their full height. Take a deep breath before doing this exercise, squat and count three. This is a simple exercise, to be sure, but it's fine for keeping the figure-conscious girl on her toes. As this exercise limbers the muscles, strengthening those through the abdomen and teaches balance, it's well to add more corrective exercises to the routine. These, of course, should be aimed at specific parts of the body which may need trimming.

IN ENGLAND NOW

Continued from page 54

traffic and looking up saw that the sky was full of starlings, thousands and thousands of them. I have never seen so many in the country and certainly never in a town. I looked about in amazement but no one else was taking any notice so I concluded that it was a nightly performance.

In the shops prices were very high: fur gloves from £2 to £8, canvas travelling cases, suitable for taking a night's clothes, £5, £6, or £7, a bedside lamp £4 and a dressing table mirror £25. It makes present giving very difficult. There were quantities of chocolates and some cakes and scones but I had come without a ration book and so could not buy anything eatable. It is an odd feeling, when you know that however hungry you may become, unless you go to a hotel, you can buy nothing to eat except fish, fruit or vegetables, and these three things only uncooked.

After the Children's Hour, I motored out into the famous Cotswold country with a cousin to stay the night with him and his wife. I should like to have taken their children some sweets and I cursed myself again for the forgotten ration book. It was a long drive but I loved the flashes of old cottages that kept appearing in the headlights, the old winding village streets, the tall bare trees. It is a very old and lovely part of England.

When we arrived the house was light and warm but the children had gone to bed. The house had once been the village shop but had been modernized and made into a comfortable small house just before the war. It was fitted with central heating. More and more, we in England are coming to realize the importance of this way of heating houses in these coalless days. Always till now there had been plentiful, cheap coal and the old way, that many people clung to right up to the war, was to have large fireplaces in every room with large fires in them, bedrooms and sitting rooms alike. Even in a few old houses I believe there was a fireplace in the bathroom. Only houses built or modernized during the last thirty years have anything different. Now there is not enough coal for these extravagant fires, in fact barely enough to keep one such fire going all day, and we perish and will do more so before this winter is over.

After supper we discussed the "family," and a friend of theirs who had bought fourteen "jeeps" at a dump nearby; and then Italy, which they had visited in the summer. They told me that some Italians still had money to buy food and clothing in spite of the low value of the lira but on the other hand carts go round every morning in the towns to collect the bodies of those who have died of starvation during the night. The people seem to have lost all sense of urgency or direction and loaf about at street corners. That was in September; it is horrible to think what the winter will do for them.

In the morning, I looked out at the

little village I had not seen in the dark the night before. The low stone cottages were close to the street that climbed gradually up the hill; it was sweet and quiet, unchanged by war or peace, plenty or shortage. Beyond the garden of the Hall was the church, equally old, equally serene, and at the crossroads the cottage where you could still get a bath towel washed for a penny and a sheet for two pence. The only new note was the prisoner-of-war camp in the field beyond the house, the scarlet circle on the back of a German's overall. The cows ate kale contentedly in the fields and the rain came down in the good old English way.

Thursday, December 5, 1946. Back home again. The husband and I went to a political meeting tonight in our small market town. It was to be held in the town hall and Mr. Lennox Boyd, one of the younger Conservatives, was the speaker. The hall was fairly full but the usual rain had kept many people at home. It was difficult to tell by looking at the rows of quiet faces, whether there were any Socialist supporters to listen to this opposition speaker.

He was an easy, attractive speaker and made us laugh and listen right from the beginning. But very soon he was making us think hard as well. There were horrors ahead he said, and we should need the good qualities of war—self-sacrifice, leadership, comradeship—as much in peace as we ever did. At the moment they were not too easy to find among the prevailing apathy. England under the present government was in a great muddle, class distinction was being emphasized and encouraged, with the encouragement on the levelling down not levelling up. The government had failed to enlist the private builders to meet the housing shortage and were concentrating on their nationalization program instead of organizing the country's resources to meet the coal and food shortage. We wanted impartial government, good and experienced government with all the best brains at the service of England and the Commonwealth.

Monday, December 16, 1946. I have come up to London today to see my sister who is in hospital after an operation and incidentally to try and finish my Christmas shopping.

I caught an early train up and found three friends also travelling, so we got seats together. It is still rather a surprise that you can choose where you will sit, in fact that you can sit at all. The dining cars are back on the trains too and it was like old times seeing the familiar face of the attendant. He was always smiling on this train in prewar days but now, sadly, he looks an old, old man, much older than seven years ought to have made him.

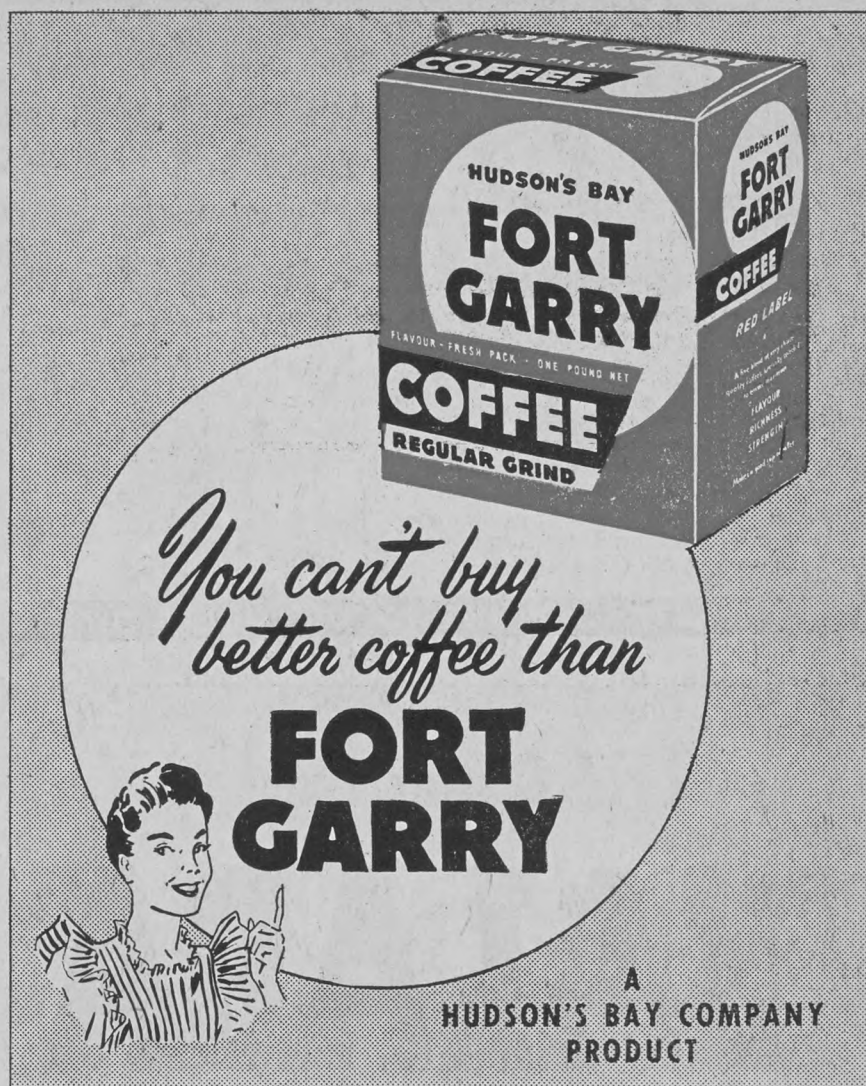
In the train, we got on to the subject of travelling to America. One of my friends is going with her husband, on business, after Christmas and they had been getting their visas the week before.

"You feel like a criminal," she said laughing. "They ask why you are going, exactly how long you are staying, and where you intend to travel while you are there, and how much money you were thinking of taking? In fact, every detail. Then you have to swear on the Bible that all your answers are true and to round the whole thing off, they take your finger prints."

It is easy enough to go to Europe but America with all its lovely things on which to spend money is just too tempting to be good for us yet.

This afternoon I went to see an editor who had just got back from that land of plenty.

"It was wonderful," she said. "You can't think what a joy it was to be able to go out and eat just when you felt like it instead of watching the clock



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To Every Woman Writing For One on or Before April 1, 1947

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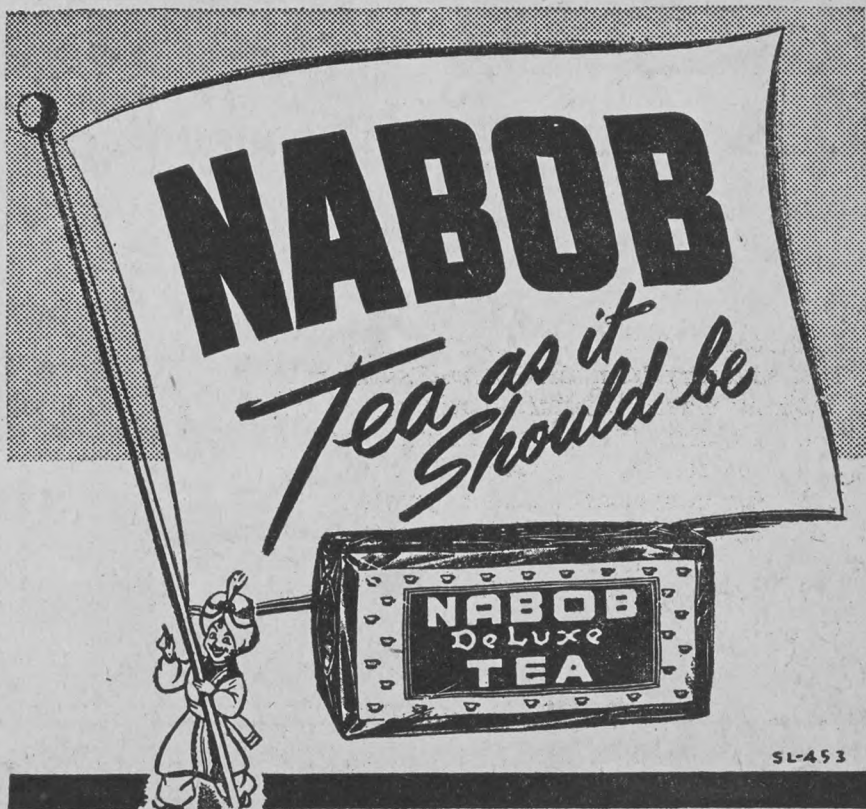
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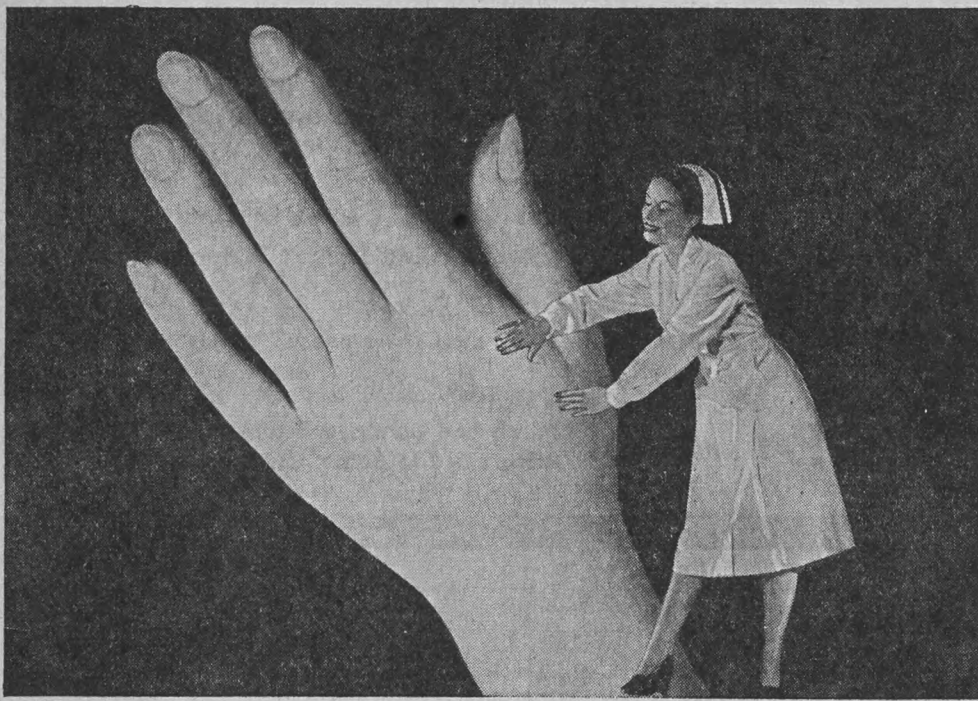
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17¢

39¢

59¢

in case you miss the hour of twelve and all the lunch."

She had gone out on the Queen Elizabeth. Everything: glass, china, blankets, sheets, wine, cigars—had been ready to go into this ship, when she was launched on the crisis day of 1938, and had been in storage in South America ever since. So it must have been like stepping back into those days when we were so comfortable, if not so safe. Now the experience of comfort with safety must have been very satisfactory.

When I came out of the hospital this evening, London was glowing and roaring with all its old vigor. I stood on the steps of the hospital and revelled in it. Taxis, buses and cars swirled past me round Hyde Park Corner, traffic lights flicked—red, amber, green—the bare trees made fine webs across the street lamps and above the glow, stars glittered in a cold clear sky. The jagged gaps and bleak, dead houses left by the blitz were hidden in the darkness and one was only aware of the living. Every window of the hospital at my back was alight and it was hard to remember that not so many years ago there was no glass in any of them, and the walls were pitted from a near blast.

I waited for the traffic lights to change and then crossed the road and went up Park Lane. All the houses here were once the town residences of important families; even between the wars, when incomes were down and taxation up, they were still used to live in even if many of them were flats, but now they are fast becoming offices and shops. It is sad, one hates to see the past slipping away even if the future is full of promise for so many of us. I turned into Herford Street and smelt wood smoke in the darkness. This is a strange smell for London but coal is scarce and so wood flames and crackles in town grates and its smoke scents the night air and reminds the passerby of small villages and the fires of childhood.

I was on my way to a cousin's flat and then we were stepping across the road to have supper at an old inn in Shepherd's Market, that still has its windows of thick green glass, and uses a sedan chair as a telephone box. Her flat is still suffering from blitz damage, there is an ugly crack down the corner of the drawing room wall and the small back bedroom is unuseable

with tarpaulin stretched across a gaping wall and no glass in the twisted window.

Tuesday, December 17, 1946. Today I have tried to do a little Christmas shopping and have been to see the King's pictures at Burlington House. The shopping was difficult and tiring, the pictures rewarding and glorious. I tried to buy some toys but found little that was new, although most of them were better quality than last year. There were constructional toys like Meccano to be had again and also some new card games and a few dolls but no railways. I found a well made set of small chess men, which I know will please my small son, for although he is still too young to play chess he likes to put the pieces out on the board and move them about. There were crowds of people round all the food and fruit counters trying to find something that was not rationed or on points to send as gifts. We have seen more fruit this Christmas than for many years: tangerines, clementines, grapes, figs, apples, oranges and bananas still on the ration, and nuts. These last have been such a fantastic price that they have become a music hall joke.

Then I went into the better world of His Majesty's pictures. Here collected together were pictures from Buckingham Palace, Windsor, Sandringham and Balmoral. They had been collected by succeeding sovereigns over many hundreds of years and are now being shown to the people as a complete collection for the first time. There were many pictures from the famous collection of Charles I, including many of himself and his family by Van Dyke. I looked at the long, sad face with the pointed beard and realized that he seemed very real and not so long ago in time. The pictures of his children were amusing in their display of character; Mary must have been a bossy child. I had very little time before my train left and so I hurried on to glance at the early Georges with their large families, all looking surprisingly alike and then at Victoria, as a young queen with a handsome husband in a red coat and a lovely baby holding out its hands for a present from the old Duke of Wellington. It was good to know that we had such a heritage of history and art.

Crocheted Summer Gloves

By ANNE DEBELLE



These crocheted summer suit gloves in sizes small, medium or large are a compliment to a wardrobe. Instructions are pattern design No. C-286, price 20c. To order write to: The Country Guide, Needlework Department, Winnipeg, Man.

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Every Morning

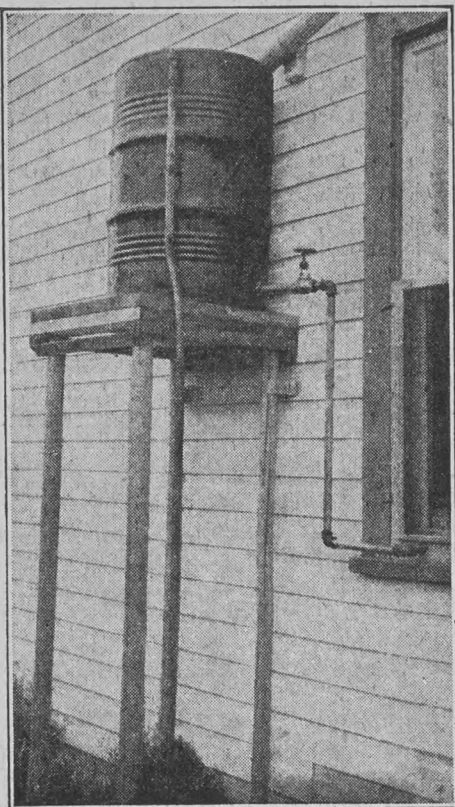
Try taking Carter's Pills this way: Start with 3 and set a definite time every morning. When you get regular every morning cut down to 2. After a few days, try 1.

Then try taking Carter's *every other day*. You may even find you can keep regular without any laxative.

You see, Carter's are so tiny you can cut down the dose—from 3 to 1—to fit the needs of your individual system. Without disappointment.

Carter's help clean out your intestinal tract not halfway, but thoroughly. They are doubly effective because made with two vegetable herbs compounded properly for thorough, easy action.

Thousands can cut down on laxative dosing this Carter way. Ask for Carter's Pills by name to get the genuine at any drugstore—35¢, 70¢, \$1.00. Start the Carter graduated dose method tonight, and jump out of bed tomorrow morn'g to go.



Secure platform and barrel to wall of house.

Water on Tap at Sink

By EFFIE BUTLER

"OH, if I could only turn a tap and have running water!"

Haven't you heard many a country woman express this wish, as she picks up her pail and goes down the pathway to the well? Perhaps you have been saying it yourself for years.

Here is a way to put an end to that wishful thinking and enjoy the luxury of soft water from a tap over your kitchen sink, or in your downstairs wash room, with very little expense and the following equipment.

An empty oil barrel, with its top removed and a thorough scouring inside, will serve as a cheap storage tank. This tank is bored, top and bottom on one side of the tank, to take an overflow pipe of 1 inch, inside diameter, and a supply pipe of 3/4 inch, inside diameter. These two pipes require extra long threading on the ends and are fastened to the tank with a lock-nut inside and outside the tank. A rubber or leather gasket must be placed between the lock-nut and the tank. By taking up on the inside lock-nut a simple water-tight joint is made.

The tank is then mounted on a strong platform at one side of the window nearest the kitchen sink. Eavetrough conductor pipes are then led into the tank. The 3/4-inch pipe line is brought to the bottom of the window. A 1-inch hole, which will allow the 3/4-inch pipe to enter, is bored through the window frame. The 3/4-inch supply pipe is then conducted through the hole and up to a suitable position over your sink for a faucet. If you do not have pipe dies, very careful measurements must be taken to enable the pipefitter to cut the pipe to fit.

The overflow pipe is necessary, as of course in a very heavy rain the tank will soon fill up and if allowed to overflow the extra moisture would cause some disfigurement to the wall. In the illustration the overflow soaked the flower-bed below and the salpiglossis blooms flourished.

If the tank platform and rain pipes are securely fastened to the wall with wooden blocks and metal strips you will not be annoyed with weird sounds coming from this region on a windy night and there will be no danger of the water system blowing over. Tie a heavy piece of cotton over the top of the tank to keep out the dust.

Persuade the men folk in your family to give this their thought and attention on their next free day and the results will be well worth the effort.

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February Fashions



No. 2140—An attractive jumper and blouse outfit for a little girl. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch fabric for jumper and jacket; 1 yard 35-inch fabric for blouse.

No. 2733—Back tied sash and the choice of necklines makes this an ideal dress for a little girl. Cut in sizes 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. Size 2 with square neck requires only $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 35-inch fabric with 1 yard ruffling.

No. 3069—A princess slip with perfect fit. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric for slip with shoulder strap; for slip with built up shoulders, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 2111—A warm wool stole with or without collar, and a smart hood will suit the young crowd. Cut in one size. Stole takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54-inch fabric; the hood requires $\frac{7}{8}$ yard 35-inch fabric.

No. 2651—Give your wardrobe a lift with a new jumper and blouse. Cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54-inch fabric for jumper, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch fabric for long-sleeved blouse.

No. 2699—A cleverly cut apron that is very popular. Cut in one size. Requires 1 yard 54-inch fabric with $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards binding.

No. 2704—A scalloped blouse for suits and skirts. Cut in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, and 20 years, 36, 38, and 40 inches bust. Size 16 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

No. 3081—A pretty blouse. Cut in one size (suitable for sizes from 10 to 20 years). Requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch fabric.

Be sure to state correct size and number of pattern wanted.

Write address clearly.

Send 15 cents for Fall and Winter Magazine, which includes a complete sewing guide, illustrated in color, presenting many pages of charming pattern designs for all ages and occasions.

Patterns 15 cents each.

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So Easy. No Cooking. Saves Dollars.

No matter what you've been using for coughs due to colds, you'll be the first to admit that this surprising relief, mixed in your own kitchen, is hard to beat, for real results.

Make a syrup by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking is needed—anyone can do it. (Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.)

Then put $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of Pinex (obtained from any druggist) into a 16-oz. bottle, and fill up with your syrup. This makes 16 ounces of excellent cough relief—about four times as much for your money. Tastes fine, and never spoils.

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STEINBERG SELLS SELF SERVICE

Continued from page 9

process meat and distribute it, but do no killing themselves. This is done at one of the custom slaughterers. The branch also receives supplies of dressed meat from the company's western abattoirs. Burns and Company, on the other hand, with a branch house in Montreal, distribute only meat received from the western plants of the Company, and do neither killing nor processing. In the Wilsil plant, small headquarters offices are to be found for many of the smaller operators, who buy live animals, have them custom slaughtered at Wilsil's and distribute from the same plant. Another company, the Morantz Beef Company, operates a wholesale meat business, mostly beef. Some live cattle are custom slaughtered for them at Wilsil's, but the bulk of their supplies are purchased for them by a Winnipeg agent, slaughtered in St. Boniface and from four to six carloads of beef per week shipped to the company in Montreal.

Similarly, in the wholesaling of meat, principally to hotels, clubs and restaurants, a substantial number of operators, large and small, are engaged in the business. Many of these operate from a public wholesale market at which one can see meat of all kinds moving in and out of the market in a steady stream flowing between the processors and the retail store or restaurant buyers. Others, such as Pesner Bros., which I visited, cater to high class hotel, club and restaurant trade, maintain their own cutting rooms and refrigerators, and have developed some specialties such as Pesner Bros.' corned beef, which is made from red brand hips and plates ground up and put into loaf form. I also had the opportunity of visiting Drury's Restaurant, a high-class establishment in whose coolers are to be found seafood and meat of all kinds. Beef seemed to be largely confined to red and blue short loins, which, with the filet mignon removed, become strip loins. Since only red and blue beef is used, the steaks from these loins are much sought after.

INTERESTING as each of these aspects of meat distribution is, by far the most interesting to me of all phases of meat distribution in Montreal, was a visit to Steinberg's offices, warehouse and stores. This bird's-eye view of the Montreal meat trade was made possible through the courtesy of R. K. Bennet, Livestock Supervisor in Montreal for the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Indeed, it was a conversation with Mr Bennet several months ago which led to a decision to visit Montreal on the first possible occasion, in order to see at first hand the system of retail meat distribution pioneered by this enterprising chain store organization.

Steinberg's operate 23 food stores in Montreal, and one in Arvida, Quebec. The organization is now 30 years old, having developed from one small store started in 1917 by Mrs. Ada Steinberg, mother of the five brothers who now direct and control the firm. Of the 23 stores, nine sell meat and are classified as super-markets, of which the largest occupies 10,000 square feet. A new store is planned to utilize 28,000 square feet

as soon as equipment and materials become available.

The novice in retail food distribution is amazed at the volume of reserve stocks and the bustling activity necessary to service a group of 23 stores. In spite of the fact that a considerable amount of merchandise is shipped direct to the stores, a very large warehouse, in which the offices of the company are also located, was obtained from the War Assets Corporation, and some additions built to it. Here are stacked in high piles of boxes and cartons, stocks of almost every conceivable product. It is said that more than 4,000 separate items are retailed and a considerable number of these are packaged in the warehouse, while other items, especially fruits, vegetables and meats, are packaged and prepared for sale in individual stores. Steinberg's produce department has been called the best in America and, wherever possible, all fruits and vegetables are made available to customers in small self-service packages, which protect the quality of the produce and eliminate waste in the store. It is understood that Steinberg's serve each week in excess of 125,000 housewives and their families.

EVERYONE has been familiar from childhood with the time-honored system of buying the Sunday roast. Every retail meat establishment knows that the big days are at the end of the week. Additional cutters and clerks are necessary, and often a considerable amount of time is required to completely satisfy Mrs. Jones as to the most desirable piece of meat in the store for her purpose. When she has selected the type of cut desired, she is likely to get an amount less or greater than she asked for, and because all the clerks are so busy, she doesn't always feel satisfied that she has chosen the right piece. Also, she may leave the store with a higher-priced cut that she intended to buy, or perhaps one not as good as she had hoped to get. Perhaps the clerk who always seemed to serve her best was busy with someone else, and the clerk who waited on her did not know her requirements so well. It might even be that she would, in her hurry, decide not to buy any meat today, but make do with soup or fish or macaroni or a salad. Then, too, in some stores she might be sure of always getting good quality beef, either red or blue brand, but in others she could never tell, unless experienced, one quality from another.

Steinberg's has succeeded in changing all of this, within the limit of a self-serve organization. Conversation with Mr. Sam, President of Steinberg's, made it clear that there were two classes of consumers they did not expect to serve. The first is the housewife accustomed to telephoning her favorite butcher and discussing with him for five minutes or more the particular piece of meat she wanted for some guests, or a party, or to tempt her husband's flagging appetite. The other is the housewife working on an extremely limited budget who feels she must buy the cheapest cuts of meat in order to make her money last. In between these two lie the great mass of purchasers, the housewife who likes to do her own shopping and has enough money so that she can at least buy good, wholesome food in sufficient quantities for her family.

Six of the Steinberg's supermarkets, sell only refrigerated, pre-packaged, self-serve meat. The customer walks along a counter in which are displayed cellophane-wrapped retail cuts of meat, suitably grouped together, from which she can select exactly what she wants. Each piece is labelled, showing the weight, the price, the total cost and under rationing, the number of coupons required. She finds the piece that she likes, carries it to the wrapping counter, pays for it and takes it away. She

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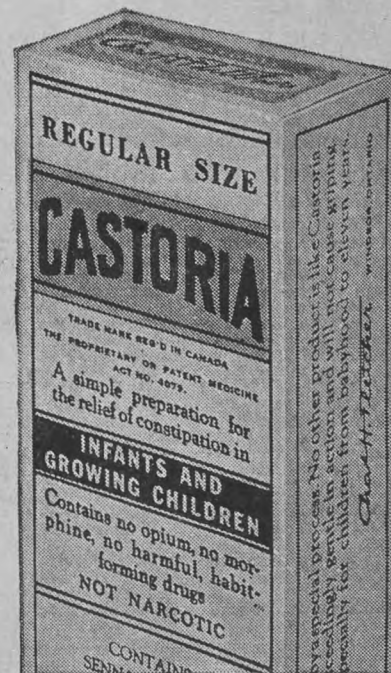
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Answers to Puzzle on page 65

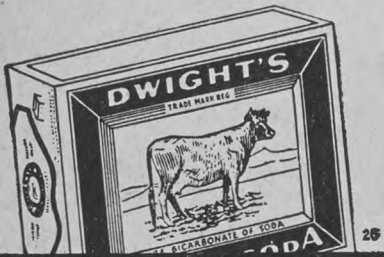
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knows exactly what she has bought, since the transparent cellophane makes it possible for her to see. Once in a while a customer feels it necessary to poke a finger through the wrapping, but apparently this seldom occurs, as little re-packaging is necessary.

Originally, Steinberg's sold only red brand beef, because it appears to be their policy to place as strong an emphasis as possible on quality. During the war, however, supplies of red brand beef were very limited, and it became necessary to make up the deficiency with blue brand. Nothing lower than these qualities, however, is handled. About 150 head of cattle per week are required to service the nine stores handling meat, and dressed weights of 600 to 650 pounds are preferred. In the large supermarkets, the carcasses are aged in a basement cooler, from which they are brought out to an adjacent cutting room as required, where a number of expert butchers divide them into retail cuts, which are weighed, priced and cellophane wrapped for the refrigerated self-service store counters.

Due to heavy investment in refrigeration equipment, wrapping materials, etc., this type of selling is said to cost more, but against this fact is the increase in volume of sales, plus the elimination of temporary help on heavy days. The only additional help now needed is that necessary to remove packages with torn covering and to keep the counters neat and well filled. On such days, meat cutters work along downstairs pretty much as on any other day.

Back of the display counters in the store we visited, was a fairly wide work space equipped with finely adjusted scales, wrapping materials, and a number of girls who were engaged in packaging items such as minced beef. The process is much the same for these items as for meat cuts. The red beef is placed on apricot paper which absorbs moisture and keeps the meat red. The item is then wrapped in cellophane, which is of two kinds—one for fresh poultry and smoked meat, and the other for all fresh beef. When cellophane wrapped, the cellophane is sealed with a hot iron, after which the package goes on to a girl who does the pricing and puts on a sticker containing all of the information the customer needs. Weights in these stores are net weights, even to the extent of allowing for the weight of the thin wrappings. Long experience with records showing sales of various meat items day by day gives the store manager a pretty accurate idea of the amount that will be sold on any day of the week, so that preparing cuts in advance in sufficient quantities is not as much of a problem as it might seem.

IT is sufficient proof of the value of this method of retailing meat to say that since the introduction of refrigerated self-service, the percentage of meat sales to total store sales has increased from around 25 per cent to 30 per cent or better. Also, the additional sales, though costing a little more, are achieved with much less fuss and bother, while the customer is better served. This is true, even, of the very particular customer who can, if she chooses, walk the length of the long counter two or three times before making a final choice.

This newer method of retailing meat is a matter of no small importance to the livestock industry, in which the perennial problem is to find consumer market for meat of better-than-average quality, at prices which will repay producers for the time and expense involved in producing it. It is fairly characteristic of livestock markets that animals of medium or inferior quality bring prices which are relatively high in comparison with prices paid for animals of top quality. The remedy for this

would appear to be consumer education. At least, this is the firm conviction of Steinberg's, who state emphatically that, as a general rule, consumers reasonably able to buy adequate amounts of food for their families will not buy food of inferior quality, once they have become accustomed to a superior product. At the same time, the tendency of consumers who are not able to distinguish between food of top, medium, and poor qualities, to buy something which is a little cheaper, is very strong. It can, however, be combatted and housewives educated to better quality food, although this takes time. Steinberg's have established stores in low income and traditionally low quality food areas in Montreal, and over a period of two or three years have educated their customers to buying only red and blue brand beef, whereas formerly these same customers would only buy inferior lower-priced cuts. They have achieved the same result with eggs, and in areas where they could only sell C grade at first, they are now able to sell only A1 eggs. To achieve this result, they found it necessary to offer B grade at C grade prices, and to gradually raise the level of quality demanded by their customers, knowing that once the customers became accustomed to the higher quality, they would no longer be satisfied with the lower.

Thus the hope of the producer of good livestock and of high quality farm products generally, for an adequate premium on quality, lies in consumer education. In this country there has been almost no education of the public as to meat quality and almost no research on the subject of meat with which to back up an educational program. Reliance has been placed on the catch-as-catch-can methods of meat retailers, very few of whom have felt either inclined or obligated to conduct their own meat sales research. Steinberg's were led to their experiment with refrigerated self-service in meat by their previous experience with produce, especially fruits and vegetables. When they were told that the same idea would not work with meat, they tried it anyway. There are still problems to be solved, and the five brothers, Sam, Nathan, Max, Jack and Morris Steinberg are still unwilling to say that they have the last word on the subject. They know that what they have done has been rewarding; that it has increased meat sales; and that they would not depart from their objective of selling quality foods. What comes next will be the result of continual trial and error, but meanwhile, it is clear that they have developed a method of selling meat which, in the end, should react to the advantage of livestock producers in Canada.

COUNTRYWOMAN

Continued from page 52

duced and sold locally do not come under the same regulations.

It cannot be claimed that a high percentage of consumers are grade conscious or that they even take the trouble to read labels which give much information as to quality and contents. But it is there for those who are intelligent enough to read.

There have been many complaints during war years that the quality of manufactured lines such as textiles, household appliances and metal wares have decreased in quality, though the price has remained at the fixed level. There are new and substitute materials being used for which the consumer has no guide as to wearing qualities. In textile and clothing manufacture there is great scope for setting up standards, provision of labels to indicate content as pointed out in an article by Marion McKee in this issue.

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The Country Boy and Girl

Millie Mouse's Valentine

By MARY E GRANNAN

PETER PATERFOOT'S little mouse eyes were as big as marbles. They had popped out when Millie Mouse had slammed the door in his face. Millie had never done the like of that before to Peter. She had always been so glad to see him. But today! Today she had slammed the door.

Peter swallowed hard, and then he said out loud to himself: "I must have done something to make her cross at me. I don't know what it was, but I'm going to find out."

Peter went back to Millie's door—the door that was still shivering from its banging. He knocked again. Millie answered again, but this time Peter was ready. He quickly slipped his foot into the opening, so the door couldn't close.

"Millie," he said. "What's the matter? It isn't fair to slam the door on me when I don't know what it's all about. If I've done something to hurt you, I want to know what it is. What have I done, Millie?"

"It's what you haven't done, Peter Patterfoot, if you must know." And Millie began to cry.

Peter swallowed hard again, "Well what haven't I done, Millie?"

"You haven't sent me a valentine," said the unhappy Millie.

Peter was so surprised at what she said, that he unthinkingly pulled his foot from the door. The door slammed shut.

"I didn't send her a valentine?" he gasped. "But what is a valentine? I don't know what a valentine is." And Peter didn't know. He was worse off than ever now, because he didn't know what to do about it all.

But he pulled himself together again, and he said out loud to himself, again, "I've got to find out what a valentine is, that's all. I've got to find one and send it to her."

He asked his mother what a valentine was. She didn't know. He asked his uncle. He didn't know. He asked his cousin Genevive. She didn't know. He asked a spider who was weaving a web under a pickle shelf. She didn't know, but she gave him some advice.

"Go to the schoolhouse, Peter. They know everything there."

So Peter went to school. He crept into the class room through a hole under the blackboard, just in time to hear the teacher saying, "Now we'll open our valentine box."

Peter forgetting there might be danger, leaped to the ledge of the blackboard to see what would come out of a valentine box.

And he saw dainty cards with lace and ribbons and red hearts.

A little boy saw him and cried, "Look! Look at the mouse!"

The teacher laughed and said, "I believe he came for a valentine. Did you, little mouse?"

Peter squeaked an answer, and the answer was, "yes."

They gave Peter a valentine with white doves and forget-me-nots on it. He squeaked a "thank you" and raced back to Millie Mouse's front door.

Millie could hardly believe her eyes. The valentine was three times bigger than Peter himself. She wept in delight when she read its message.

"Roses red, violets blue,

You are so sweet, I love you true.

I wish, my love, you would be mine.

Please let me be your valentine."

"Oh, Peter, Peter! It's the most beau-

FEBRUARY—you begin to notice that the days are getting a little longer. The days have really been lengthening out since December 21, when we had our shortest day but we notice very little difference until now. An old saying tells us that after December 21 each day becomes longer "by the length of time it takes a rooster to walk three steps." Counting from that date and adding three steps for each day up to the present, how many steps will the rooster be taking now?

Did you ever play the game of "Picture Making?" It's good fun for indoors in the evening or at a Friday afternoon play time at school. Gather together some large sheets of plain paper, pencils and a few colored crayons and distribute them among the players. Ask each player to print across the top of the page a sentence describing someone whom they know doing some action such as: "Father and John stacked the hay" or "Mother cut Hilda's hair last night" or "Joe played the violin at the dance." Then have the players exchange papers and draw a picture to fit the sentence. The players can decide which is the best picture and pin it up on the wall.

Here are some of the birds that remain with us during the winter—Chickadee, Snowy Owl, Evening Grosbeak, Pine Grosbeak, Redpoll, Nuthatch and Canada Jay. Have you seen them in your district?



tiful valentine in the world. I'm sorry I was so mean, slamming the door and all. But I did want to be your valentine, and you hadn't asked me."

Peter Patterfoot went home. His eyes again were as big as marbles. Girls were so hard to understand.

Can You See In The Dark?

EVER wished you were a cat as you stepped out into the deep blackness of night? Ever thought you could detect something ahead of you only to have it vanish when you tried to capture it with your eyes?

You can learn to improve your night sight by bringing into use the proper set of light detectors in your eyes.

As you know, the retina or photographic plate of your eyes contains millions of rods and cones. The rods are for seeing in the dark and they are located chiefly along the outside edges of the retina. The cones, most valuable to day vision are concentrated near the centre of the eye, opposite the pupil.

From this you will see that for best night vision you should look sideways so as to bring the rods into play. One of the reasons why you may not be able to see as well as others in the dark may be because you stare directly in front of you, bringing into play only your cones.

Let's prove it. Try this simple experiment. When in a darkened room hold up your finger and stare at it steadily for a few seconds. Your cones are in action. But soon they get tired, your finger dims out, and finally disappears. Then glance sideways at the finger so as to bring the rods into play. You see it again. Stare straight ahead and the finger vanishes once more. You are using the wrong detectors.

Now you will readily understand why it is that some people out in the dark become alarmed. They continually think they see something that melts away in the blackness. Their rods picked up the trail but the cones lost it again. In other words, they couldn't see the object for looking.

So learn to glance a little to one side in the dark and avoid looking too steadily straight in front of you. You can't pierce the darkness with a wide eye. It takes the side eye to do it.—

MILDRED KING.

Ann Sankey

What Do You Want To Be?

Would You Like To Be A Lawyer?

HERE is a vocation for the person who really likes to study and who is fond of a great deal of reading. Every new case that a lawyer handles means that he must become familiar with the occupation of the persons concerned; if he is handling a case that has to do with engineering he must almost overnight learn a great deal about this profession before he can argue the case. Don't make the mistake of thinking a lawyer spends all his time arguing cases in court, many lawyers spend less than one day in thirty in the court-room.

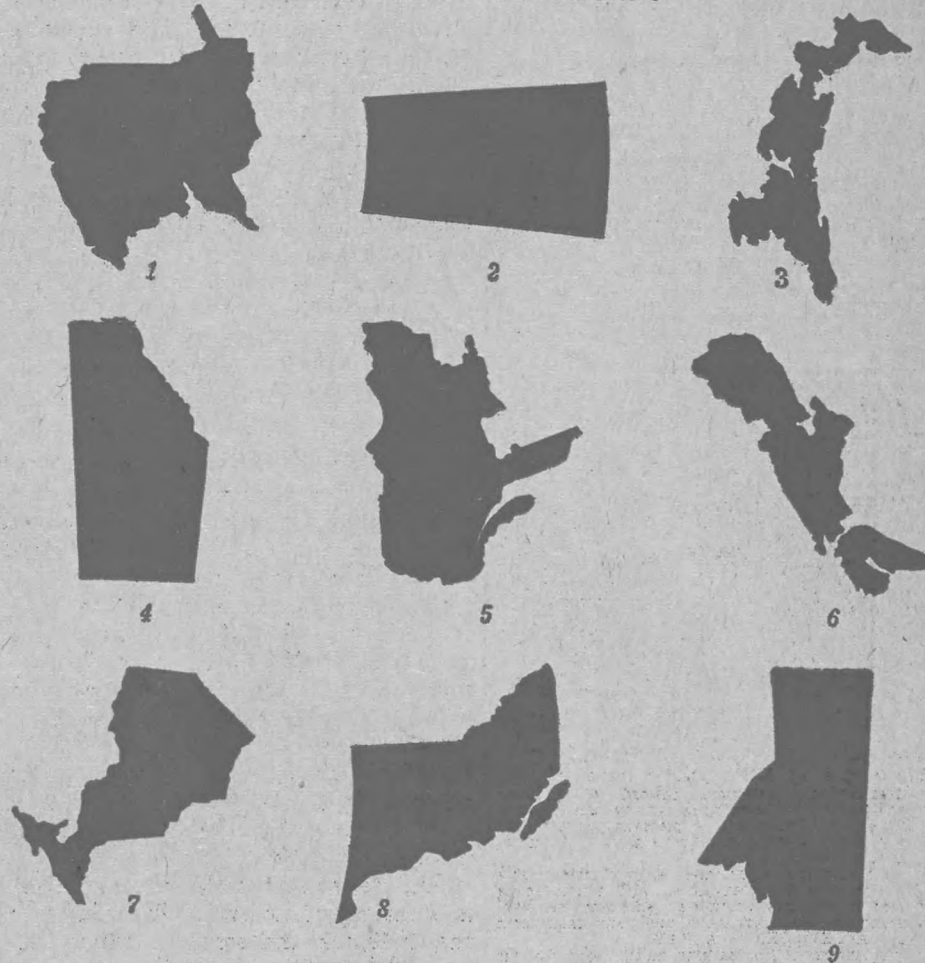
Let us look at the profession of law as a career for you. In law as in the other professions there are those who do general law practice and those who specialize in certain fields. Of course

the specialist receives greater rewards for his services but his training period is much longer. There are two main branches of law—civil law and criminal law. In civil law the lawyer deals with claims of one person against another, wills, real estate cases, contracts and many other matters of this nature. In criminal law cases of murder, and burglary are taken care of.

What training is necessary for you to become a lawyer? You must complete your high school studies paying particular attention to history, civics, economics, English and public speaking. Choose Latin for your language course. You then enter a university and take two years of pre-law training before entering law school for a four-year course. During your term at law school you work in a law firm learning the routine of a law office while you are still attending classes. This is often spoken of as being "articled" to a law firm. After you have graduated it often happens that this law firm will offer you a partnership in their firm. Most young lawyers get their start in a large city in this way. If they take up a practice of their own in a small town they usually open their own office and deal with many kinds of cases rather than cases of one kind as they would do in a large office.

To get information on this career you could write the Registrar of your university. Before you decide on this career you should know that today this profession tends to be overcrowded but that does not mean that a person who is willing to work hard at law will not succeed, it's up to you! If you have the patience, judgment and the ability to express yourself clearly and reason wisely then look to law as a profession for yourself.—A.T.

Can You Name Them?



No. 9 is not a man with a long nose and a droopy moustache, nor is No. 5 an old witch with her nose turned up in disgust. And we have to add that No. 1 is not a man with goat ears grinning at the others. These are the provinces of Canada. If you are one of those children who know Ontario and Quebec on the map because they are the largest, these cut outs will fool you because our engravers made them all about the same size. Some of them got printed upside down or lying on their sides but if you are good at geography you'll know them right away anyway. After you have written down the answers turn to page 63 for the correct list.

Ad. Index

Apart from giving Guide readers a ready reference to items advertised in this issue, the coupon below may be used to order literature, samples, etc., offered our readers, by our advertisers. Advertisers offering literature, samples, etc., are numbered at the left and these numbers should be used in the coupon. Where stamps, labels, etc., are required an "X" appears alongside the number. The ad. itself will tell you what to send.

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From the items numbered I have selected the following in which I am interested in the literature, etc., offered.

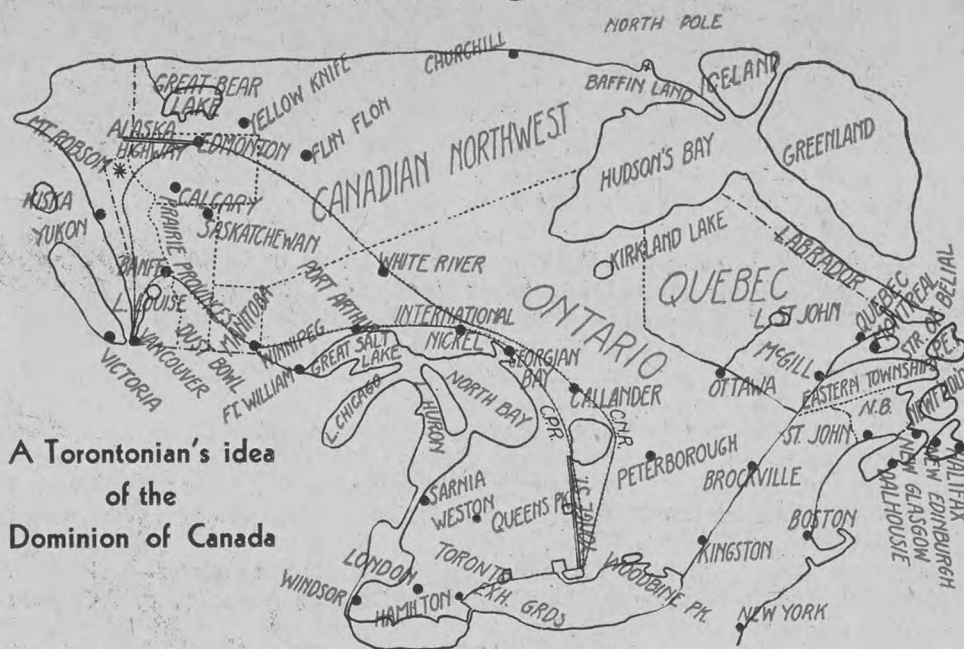
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Between Ourselves



A Torontonian's idea of the Dominion of Canada

Let them speak:

—“We have cousins in the west . . . they are living at Goderich.”

—“He is moving to Prince Albert to be near his mother at Prince George.”

—“Of course when you westerners go to Chicago, you pass through Windsor and Detroit.”

AUSTIN Cross' article in the January issue is remarkably well done. It was interesting not only to me but to a friend from Australia. This paper of yours would be more interesting if there were more articles in it by Cross. LOUISE ST. MICHAEL, Cloyne, Ont.

MR. Cross' analysis of the Sorel situation and the Richelieu by-election (in the January Guide) was hopeless. Many of his statements are inaccurate including the charge that the Union des Electeurs candidate “lost his deposit.” Even from a writer's point of view, Cross missed the whole situation: no meat in his article, none of the factors played up which are still making the headlines. . . . From the Manitoba western boundary to the B.C. eastern boundary people are better informed on politics than anywhere else in Canada. —JOHN GILLESSE, Edmonton.

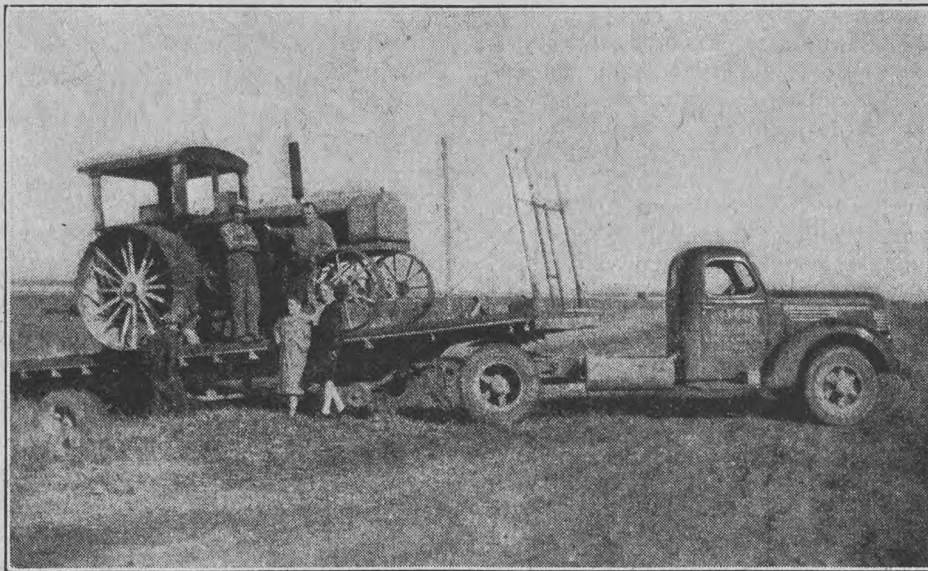
THE article by Austin Cross on the Richelieu by-election was well worth reading. Cross is the most interesting writer in Canada at the present time, more interesting than McAree. Cross is nearest to Damon Runyon in reader appeal. —R. R. BOOTH, Kaladar, Ont.

I NOTICE that you have pulled up Grass Roots and given its place to the modern name, Between Ourselves. (Ed. note: Between Ourselves was the name of this column in prewar years when it was personally conducted by P. M. Abel. It was discontinued when he went on military service and replaced by Straight from the Grass

Roots; which was personally edited by R. D. Colquette. This had to be discontinued when Mr. Colquette left The Guide office staff. The old column was then resumed under its former editorship.) One is now supposed to read that page with a long face, if any one ever reads it.—I. N. SKIDMORE, Denholm.

I DO not know who is responsible for your Between Ourselves page, but I always read it. With reference to the Income Tax article in a recent issue I would like to call your attention to the fact that the authorities will not allow a farmer to charge against his gross income any wages for his wife, though she often does more work than the best hired man. Why not list her with the other farm equipment on which depreciation is allowed. I think \$20,000 would be a very moderate figure. Many wives would I am sure say it is too low, as it is, but one has to begin gradually. As with proper care (and encouragement) she ought to outlast four combines, five per cent depreciation would seem very reasonable.—CHAS. E. HOPE, Langley Prairie, B.C.

JACK Foster, a local character, was in this office when F. L. Dickinson's article on page 12 of this issue came in. It appears that these old sweats were buddies but that the last time they were together was on an occasion when Fred was in charge of fifteen men from the 44th Battalion which was ordered to break up an Australian riot in Poperinghe, and to fire if necessary. The riot was quelled by swinging belts heavily mounted with brass.



“Old Min” moves to new fields of endeavor.

W. Earl Campbell, Minto, Man., contributed the above picture of an old Gas Pull which escaped the scrap heap after the last war and has seen altogether 30 years faithful service on the Campbell farm. At the end of this time she was loaded aboard a semi-trailer and sent to the Assiniboine Valley farm of Archie McPherson, Brandon, to do some brush plowing.

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3. Care of the Feet.
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5. Daintiness in Dressing.
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8. Take a Facial at Home.
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12. Mouth Hygiene.
13. Getting Ready for a Permanent.
14. Use and Care of Hair Brushes.
15. How to Choose Toilet Soap.

Note:—All Beauty and Health Bulletins OR any one Handbook may be obtained free with a \$1.00 subscription to The Country Guide.

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